HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
Insist upon having it.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,174—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, MAY 12, 1904. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 6.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
The Best and Most Complete Guide in India.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways; Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1904.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
Saturday, 2 p.m.				
14th May	MOLDAVIA	9777		
21st "	ORIENTAL	5984	HIMALAYA	6389
28th "	PERSIA	7951		
4th June	PENINSULAR	5284	MARMORA	10500
11th "	CALEDONIA	7558		
18th "	ORIENTAL	5284	INDIA	7911
25th "	PENINSULAR	5294		
2nd July	VICTORIA	6522	BRITANNIA	6325
9th "	EGYPT	1912		
16th "	ARABIA	7963	MACEDONIA	10000
23rd "	ORIENTAL	5284		
30th "	VICTORIA	6522	AUSTRALIA	6901
6th Aug	PERSIA	7951		
13th "	ARCADIA	9601	MONGOLIA	9505
20th "	ARABIA	7963		
27th "	VICTORIA	6522	CHINA	7913

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi transhipto a connecting steamer, at Port Said

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing.

All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals call at ports en route

W. C. SYMES,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 2nd May, 1904.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
NERA	5,876	Chevallier	19th May 1904.
CALEDONIEN	4,218	C. Gregorj	16th June 1904.
DUMBEA	5,807	Charbonnel	14th July 1904.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO,

S. S. "VILLE DE LA CIOTAT," 6,630 tons, Captain Fiaschi, to sail on or about the 27th May, 1904

For further Particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st June 1904.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
*† TRIESTE	E. Mecozzi	5,095	21st May 1904
† MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,235	20th June "

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE,

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488, Saloon Rs. 600,

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued, via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
PERSIA	P. Craglietto	5,895	27th May 1904.

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent General,
Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street; Fort Bombay

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY, 13th May, or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 10th May, at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebander, Dutch Mandvi, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KASARA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 12th May, at 10 a.m.

FOR POREBANDER, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "NUDDEA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 17th May, (with transhipment at Delagoa Bay to Company's Steamers for Inhambane, Chindi, Quilimane and Mozambique.)

FOR MORMUGOA, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, AND DURBAN.

A STEAMER on or about TUESDAY, 31st May, (with transhipment at Durban to Company's Steamers for East London, Port Elizabeth and Cape Town.)

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA

S. S. "NOWSHERA," 3,000 tons, on or about 14th May.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents
Bombay, 11th May, 1904.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

ANCHOR LINE.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, LIMITED.

SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES.

ON January 1st, 1903, the Anchor Line made an all-round reduction on their Indian Service Fares, and their rates of Passage Money are now as follows :—

Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 550
Bombay to Marseilles	" 525

Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged £5 extra for Railway Tickets at current rate to exchange on the fare to Marseilles. To New York, Rs. 700 Suez, Rs. 350 ; Port Said, Rs. 380.

Return Ticket to Liverpool (all the way by Sea), Rs. 850.

Bombay to London, via Marseilles, and back from Liverpool, Rs. 900.

Return Tickets are available for two years.

Concessions on single ticket granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort. All Cabins are on the upper Deck.

The following sailings have been arranged :—

Steamers.	Captains	Tons.	Sailing about 1904,
ASIA	J. W. Shanklin	3,611	22nd May.
CIRCASSIA	Alex. Haig	6,716	31st "

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by a B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess, or for any other information regarding Passage, &c., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

PASSAGES engaged by all Lines of Steamers.

INTERPRETERS at all Principal Ports.

HOTEL COUPONS available at 2,000 Hotels

CURRENT and DEPOSIT Accounts opened.

CIRCULAR NOTES and L/CREDIT issued and cashed.

PACKAGES Shipped to and from all parts.

INSURANCE, Fire, Life and Marine effected.

"COOK'S ORIENTAL GAZETTEE" containing Sailling Dates of all Steamers sent every other information for Travellers, and Post Free.

TRY! TRY!! TRY!!!

DR. SPOONER HART'S

1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES
3. BISCUITS for DOGS. 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSE and CATTLE).

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet of great value and equally suitable for all classes.

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

2. PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.—This will be found "par excellence" the Food for them. Being soft and nutritious, Puppies thrive and fatten upon it and there is no fear of worms developing in the bowels (which Puppies are so liable to when fed on other materials) whilst they are on this food

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

3. BISCUITS for DOGS.—An appetising staple diet for Sporting and other Dogs, and of great value to Shikar Parties, being easy of transport.

Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

4. PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.—Will double the profit of laying Birds and quickly increase the weight of Birds for the table, and is protective against disease.

Re. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unequalled value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.

Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.,
CALCUTTA.

CIGARS.

MORE THAN
70
BRANDS
TO SELECT FROM.

BAHADURS.

WRITE TO

MESSRS. McDOWELL & CO., LD.
CIGAR MANUFACTURERS,
MADRAS
AND
LONDON.

A. M. DOMINICK & CO.,
4, BRUCE LANE, FORT,
SOUTH OF ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

DEALERS IN
ITALIAN, FRENCH, GERMAN, GREECIAN, TURKISH PROVISION OILMANSTORES,
of best Manufacture, Delicious and Rich Cream Cheese.

GRUEYERE, PARMESSAN, BALKANISE, CATSCAVALI, STILTON, DOUBLE GLOUCESTER, etc.

CAVIAR RUSSIAN BLACK
ANCHOVIES SALTED (in bulk by pounds.)
FINEST OLIVE OIL in Bottles and in Tins.
PURE WINE VINEGAR.
SAUSAGES MILAN in Skins,
Do. MORTADELLAS.
MACARONI ASSORTED, VERMICELLI, SOUP PASTE, RICE,
OLIVES CALAMATA in Oil.
OLIVES Green and Black (in bulk by pounds.)
DRY BEANS, PEAS, LENTILS, BROAD BEANS, etc.
WINES CHIANTI (real Florence in flasks) VERMOUTH ITALIAN.

BEER FINEST PILSENER "The Crown Brand."

ITHACA CLOCKS
WILL MAKE A
NOVEL
ARTISTIC
ELEGANT
DECORATIVE
PROMINENT
and WORTHY addition to any HALL

They are, beyond doubt, the MOST ELEGANT CLOCKS ever produced at the price. Cased in Oak or Mahogany, plain or golden finished,

Rs. 120. Rs. 155. Rs. 260.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BECK & CO.'S KAISER BREWERY
"KEY" MARK PILSENER BEER.
LIGHT, PURE, WHOLESOME.

HADENFELDT & CO., CALCUTTA
SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS IN INDIA.

WHOLESALE AGENTS :
H. J. RUSTOMJEE & CO.,
KARACHI AND BOMBAY.
To be had of all Wine and Spirit Dealers.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS.

MONGINI BROTHERS FOR ICES.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR CAKES.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR SWEETS.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR CHOCOLATES.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR CONFECTIONERY.

25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 325.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.,
WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE : 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to
AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.				Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000.			Age next Birthday.
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to			Payable at death, or in			
		10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 5	66 1	50 1	42 5	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 3	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 2	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 8	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 11	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 13	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during The life Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.
OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.
OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS

Whose income is dependent upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowments Assurance is specially recommended.

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT, THURSDAY, 12TH MAY, AND TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, 13TH MAY, At 9-30.

"THE GAY PARISIENNE"

Up to date.

MUSICAL COMEDY in 2 Acts by GEORGE DANCE and IVAN CARYLL.

Under the Sole Direction of MLLE. VIVIANNE DAGMAR.

PRICES AS USUAL.

PLAN AT SEYMOUR DOVE.

POLO.

PONIES REQUIRING T. P. A. Certificates must be at the BOMBAY STABLE Co.'s STABLES, on SUNDAY, 15th May, at 10-0 A.M., with the T. P. A. Fee of Rs. 10.

D. N. GRAHAM,
Honorary, Secretary, Polo.

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that certain Licenses for the Retail Sale of Country Liquors, imported Foreign Liquors and Raw Toddy, in the Town and Island of Bombay for the period of three years and eight months from the 1st August, 1904, to the 31st March, 1908, WILL BE SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION at the Town Custom House, Bombay, at 11 a.m., on FRIDAY, the 13th May 1904.

The Conditions of Sale, Forms of Licenses, and the List of Licenses to be sold, can be seen at the Collector's Office, Town Custom House.

E. GRAY,
Collector.

Bombay, Collecter's Office, Abkari Department, 2nd May, 1904.

NOTICE.

AN OLD SINGLE POLED TENT, 16' by 16' (with one old Carpet), belonging to the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari, will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, at 5 o'clock P.M., on SATURDAY, the 14th May, 1904, at the Woodhouse Bridge, where it has been pitched.

R. OLIVER,
Superintendent, Preventive Service.

Bombay, 11th May, 1904.

FOR FIBRE PLANTERS.

YOUNG AGAVE PLANTS (varieties: Americana Rigida, Amor, Elongata, Amer, Sisalana Fourcroya Gigantea) are now for sale at the Powai Agave Nurseries. For prices, cultivation, yield per acre, extracting of fibre, etc., write to the MANAGER of the Agave Fibre Company, Powai Fibre Works, Kurla P. O. (near Bombay).

THE QUEEN SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that at the 21st ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders held on SATURDAY, the 7th May, 1904, a DIVIDEND of Rupees 40 per Share, free of Income Tax, for the year ended 31st December, 1903, has been declared and made payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 3, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, on and after WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of May, 1904, between 11 A. M. and 3 P. M., to Shareholders whose names appear on the Register on 30th April, 1904, on production of Share Certificates.

By Order,
K. M. HEERAMANECK & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agent.

Bombay, 7th May, 1904.

MILITARY WORKS SERVICES.

TENDER NOTICE.

TENDERS are hereby INVITED for the CONSTRUCTION of a PIER for the use of the Submarine Mining Company at Manora, Karachi.

2. Drawings of the proposal work may be seen and copies of the Specification and forms of Tender and Conditions of Contract may be obtained at the offices of the respective Commanding Royal Engineers, at Karachi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras.

3. Tenders are to be made on the approved form of Tender only, for which a charge of one rupee will be made.

4. Each tender accompanied by Rs. 1,400 (fourteen hundred) in cash as earnest money, is to be addressed in a sealed envelope superscribed "Tender for Manora Pier," to the Director General of Military Works, Simla; and unless a tender is accompanied by such earnest money it will be rejected.

5. The Contractor whose Tender may be accepted shall be required to deposit Rs. 7,000 (seven thousand) as a security deposit.

6. Tenders will be received by the Director General of Military Works up to NOON on the 20th June, 1904, and will be opened by him at that hour and date.

7. The Director General of Military Works does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

8. For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

H. L. STAFFORD, Major, R.E.,
C. R. E., Sind District.

Karachi, 9th May, 1904.

THE PORT CANNING AND LAND IMPROVEMENT CO., LD.

NOTICE.

MR. H. E. SHORT, having been APPOINTED AGENT for the PORT CANNING and LAND IMPOVREMENT COMPANY, LIMITED, at Canning, the Powers of Attorney granted to the late Agent, Mr. Cowasji Edulji, and Acting Agent Mr. C. C. Khambatta, have been WITHDRAWN.

DAVID SASSOON & Co., LIMITED,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

WE have the pleasure of informing the Public and our numerous Constituents that after several years experimenting and the collection of the finest skilled labour under the supervision of an European Engineer, we are now prepared to manufacture Motor Cars of any power driven by either Steam or Petrol, also to undertake any repairs to any make of Car. We may be allowed to point out the many great advantages of ordering a Car from us, a few of which are our specialities and our name is a guarantee for good workmanship, materials and finish, and we feel sure our Simpson Car will have as good a name as we have maintained in carriages for so many years past. Another great item in the life of a car is the way in which it is looked after. We shall be pleased to teach free any intending buyers or their servants how to manage and drive a car; another consideration, we can renew or replace in our Works any breakages which may occur. Often in an imported car it takes months to import the parts, and they are often fitted by inexperienced men.

Our new Engineer who has just arrived to take charge of this department has put us to date, a very important desideratum in this industry, seeing the rapid strides it has made within the last few years.

We shall have much pleasure in giving estimates and full particulars for any make of Car, also to give advice for the most suitable car to suit local conditions in any part of India.

SIMPSON & Co.,
Carriage Builders, Motor Engineers, Billiard Table and Harness Manufacturers.

Madras, 29th April, 1904.

WHY WASTE MONEY ON HARMFUL MEDICINES?

WE GUARANTEE our course in Physical Culture to cure the most obstinate cases of obesity, indigestion, giddiness, loss of vitality, loss of appetite, etc. No apparatus, and only 15 minutes a day of exercise. Send two Anna Stamps for particulars to

THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF SCIENCE and PHYSICAL CULTURE,
32, Broadway, MADRAS.

BANK OF BOMBAY

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,00/- in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

WAR NEWS.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* EVENING SUPPLEMENT may be had at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette* by Non-subscribers to the Daily Edition, every Evening at 5 o'clock, on payment of a Monthly Subscription of ONE RUPEE.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "HEARING" unless amount to covers Postage is previously paid.

ENGLISH-MADE Electro-Plated Presentation Table Lamps, Artistic but not obtrusive. Fitted with globes and chimnies or lace shades, holders and chimnies. From Rs. 15 to Rs. 35 each.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, &c., Bombay and Poona.

TAMARIND COUGH BALSAM.—A safe, speedy, and efficacious Remedy for Cough, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, &c., &c. Rs. 1 per bottle. Prepared only by THOMSON & TAYLOR, CHEMISTS, Bombay and Poona.

CYCLISTS.—Insist upon Dunlop Tyres, Dunlop Covers, Dunlop Rims, Dunlop Midget Outfit From all Cycle Dealers—THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE Co., Ltd., 44, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

SCHIEDMAYER SQUARE PIANO, good condition, cost Rs. 850, owner going Home, Rs. 300.—C. SCHULTZ, Ormsby House, Apollo Reclamation.

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THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. PER ANNUM on the minimum Monthly Balance up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months at FOUR PER CENT. per annum. Rates for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Acting Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

CAPITAL (paid up) Rs. 31,89,950.

HEAD OFFICE:—Calcutta.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.

SUB-AGENCIES:—Amritsar, Mooltan and Murree.

RATES OF INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 6 months 4 per cent. p. a.
" 12 " 5 " p. a.
" 2 years 5½ " p. a.

Our SPECIAL RATES for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS of Rs. 1,000 and upwards may be ascertained on application.

Sums of not less than Rs. 10 are received as subscription in PRUDENTIAL or "HOME PASSAGE" Deposit accounts which carry interest at 5 per cent. p.a. compounded half-yearly Cheques, etc., on Towns where the Bank has Branches, also Currency Notes of any Circle, are credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards, and receive 2 per cent. p. a. upon the daily balance, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 100 is maintained.

For further particulars and Rules, apply to the Head Office or Branches.

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 3rd May, 1904.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

SUBSCRIBED... ... ... Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVED FUND ... ... " 16,00,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL ... ... " 5,00,000

DIRECTORS:

Mr. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
" R. J. P. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
" NORMAN McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
" D. KING.
" J. C. SPEIRS.

MANAGING DIRECTOR.

MR. D. KING.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on the following terms:—

2 ½ per annum allowed on daily balances
or
2½ " " minimum monthly balances

at the option of the Depositors to be declared when opening accounts.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

	Per Annum.
For 2 Years...	5 per cent.
" 1 Year	4½ "
" 6 Months	4 "
" 3 "	3½ "

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principal and interest of Debentures on its approved list, on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information, apply to—

J. C. SPEIRS,
Agent.

Calcutta, 25th January, 1904.

LONDON BRANCH:
19 GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E. C.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT MAZAGON, GUNPOWDER ROAD,

By order of Deoraj Takersey and others, the mortgagees, and on account at the risk of Jamsetjee Dhunjibhai Patel, trustee under the settlement, dated the 17th April, 1893, and Jamsetjee Dhanjibhai Patel, Kursetjee Jamsetjee Patel and Nusserwanjee Jamsetjee Patel, the mortgagors. Messrs MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, the following landed property on WEDNESDAY, the 11th May, 1904, at 4 p. m.:—

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, admeasuring 7,246 1-9 square yards or thereabouts, with the bungalow and buildings with the cook-room, godowns, stables and the buildings with rooms to grooms to live in, and wells built and standing thereon situate at Mazagon, in Bombay, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, a portion of which is quit rand ground rent ground admeasuring 870 square yards, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No.151, New No.1792, old survey No.3383 to 3385 and which premises are assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under ward No. 5157 to 5161 and Street Nos. 3, 5, 1 7, 2, 11, which premises are bounded on the east partly by the sweeper's passage and partly by buildings appertaining to the Fire Temple, on the west by the Government Public Road called Gunpowder Road and partly by a portion of the cart in which the said Hereditaments and premises are situated, and which is given to Manecjee Framji Patel under the will of Framji Sasserwanji Patel, on the north partly by the said Fire Temple and partly by the said Government Public Road, and on the south partly by the property of Ramjee Chatur and partly by the portion of the cart given to Manecjee Framjee Patel by the said will.

Further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Daphtary and Ferriers, Solicitor, or to the Undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co,

Bombay, 12th May, 1904.

CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS are warranted to cure in either sex, all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, Gravel, and Pains in the Back. Free from Mercury, Established upwards of 30 years. Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors, The Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company. Lincoln, England.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, MAY 10.

SECURITIES—
2½-3 per cent. Consols ..... £89 3-4 = — 1-16
Do. do. Reales ..... £96 3-1 = + 1-1
2½ do. Indian Sterling Loan ..... £106 1-2 = unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper ..... £66 1-16 = — 1-16

SILVER—
Spot in London ..... 25 7-8 = + 1-16
3 months hence ..... 25 11-16 = unchanged
Spot in New York ..... 56 = do

EXCHANGES—
Paris cheques ..... 25·10 1-2 = do
Berlin " ..... 20·42 1-2 = do
New York Demand ..... 4·87 = do

DISCOUNTS—
Bank of England ..... 3 per cent = do
3 months' sight Bank Bills ..... 2 1-8 per cent = do
4 " " " ..... 2 3-8 per cent = do
6 " " Fine Trade Bills ..... 2 1-2 per cent = do
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills ..... 2 3-4 per cent = — 1 8

INTEREST—
Day to day loans ..... 7-8 per cent = unchanged
7 day market loans ..... 1 3-8 per cent = do

RUBBER—
Para Rubber 4-10. Done.

WHEAT—
Club No. 1 29 1-2. M.-J. Sellers
White Delhi 29 J.-J. Done } Firm.
White Karachi 27 3-4 M.-J. Done

RAPESEED—
Yellow Guzerat 33 M.-J. Done
Yellow Cawnpore 32 1-2 M.-J. Sellers } Firmer.
Brown 29 3-4 M.-J. Done

LINSEED—
Linseed Bold. 32. J.-J. Done. Quiet.

COFFEE—
Coffee in New York, 6 3-4.

ARRIVALS,—
Steamers—Louisiana, Neidenfels, Imaum and Fulwell.

Liverpool Wool Auction opened to-day. Number of bales offered 15200. Good competition and rather firmer rates 1-4 to 1-2 higher generally medium. Yellow prices 1-2 to 3-4 higher.

In Liverpool—Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet. Manchester quiet. Total sales 5,000. Spot 7·64 plus 6. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 8 5-16. Sold on speculation and for Export 300. Imports 11,000. Arrivals closed quiet.

May-June.	June-July	July-Aug.
7·36	7·31	7·23
+ 3	+ 4	+ 4
Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
7·01	6·41	6·16
+ 4	+ 3	+ 4
Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
6·09	6·08	6·03
+ 4	+ 4	+ 4

Receipts at U. S. Ports 5,000
Do. last year 16,200
Exports to Great Britain 9,000
Do. do Continent ..... nil

In New York—
Spot ..... 13·75 — 5
Futures, month of July ..... 13·51 — 11
Do. do, December ..... 11·21 — 5

In New Orleans—
Spot ..... 13 3-4 — 1-16
Futures, month of Aug. ..... 13·03 — 15
Do. do, Nov. ..... 11·00 — 8
Tone at close ..... quiet.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Tuesday, 10th May, 1904:—

Cotton	3,616 bales.
Wheat	53,320 cwts.
Linseed	31,231 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard	13,753 "
Gingellyseed	4,075 "
Poppyseed	12,844 "
Groundnuts	nil
Castorseed	4,029 "
Rice	3,607 "
Myrabollams	5,438 "
Cottonseed	6,716 "
Mowrasseed	nil
Gram	3,838 "
Joowar	11,989 "
Maize	9 "

BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY, MAY 11.

Exchange—Tone quiet.
Bank T. T. ..... 1s. 4 1-32d.
Bank Demand ..... 1s. 4 1-16d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A. 1s. 4 7-32d.
Do 6 do do 1s. 4 5-16d.
French Francs 3 do do 170 1-4
Marks 3 do do 138 1-2
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight 132
Shanghai 30 do do 183
Japan 30 do do 148
Government Paper—3½ per cent Tone unsettled.
Cash ..... Rs. 98-4
1st Settlement 31st May " 98-2
Money Market,—Tone quiet.

BANK RATE,—
Bank of England since 21st April 3 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do 10th Mar. 5 do
Bank of Bengal do 14th April 5 do
Bank of Madras do 22nd Jan. 7 do

SEEDS—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Linseed.—Tone steady			
Ready	5	5	6
Rapeseed.—Tone steady			
Brown Cawnpore, Ready.	4	14	0
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready.	5	4	0
Yellow Guzerat, Ready	5	6	0
Poppyseed.—Tone quieter			
Ready	5	5	6
Castorseed—Tone quiet			
Ready	20	0	0

WHEAT.—Tone quiet
Soft red Ahmedabad, Rs. 28-8
Club, No. 1 .....Rs. 27-8
Hard Red .....Rs. 24

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM

Tone easier
Estimated sales .....bales 5,000
Imports ..... do 22,000

May-June.	June-July.	July-Aug.
7·30	7·23	7·23
—6	—3	—6
Aug-Sept	Sept-Oct	Oct.-Nov.
6 95	6·36	6·11
—6	—5	—5
Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
6·01	6·02	6·01
—5	—4	—4

COTTON.—The market is decidedly steady owing to the purchases on account of the local mills. Exporters are still very small buyers, but a moderate turnover is reported at Colaba.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association Limited:—

	Fine	F.-G.	Gd.	Delivery
Bengal (H.-G.) (Ry.terms) ...	244	230	223	May 25.
Bengals (M.-G.) (Ry.terms)...	253	241	...	"
Sind-Punjab (M.-G.)	253	241	...	"
Oomrawatee(descriptions)M.-G.	253	247	...	"
Khandeish (M.-G.) ...	...	...	243	235 "
Jalgaum do, ...	...	...	244	236 "
Khandwa do. ...	...	...	...	... "
Khangaum fair staple (M-G) }	256	249		"
Karanja do. do. do. }				
Akola do. do. do. }				
Oomra good staple (M-G)				
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (MG)	260	253	...	"
Nagpur Kamptee (M.-G.)...	265	258	...	"
Broach (M.-G.) ...	303	298	...	"
Surat (M.G.) ...	324	314	...	"
Bhownugger (M G.) ...	267	257	...	"
Do. (m.G.) ...	264	254	240	"
Mutia (M. G.)	249	237	...	"
Dharwar (S.-G)	...	...	277	"
Western	...	...	269	"
(M. G.)				"
Dhollera (M-G.) ...	269	259		"
Do (H G) ...	266	256		"
Compta (M G)			286	"

ELEPHANT CATCHING IN COORG.

DURING the year ending March 31, 1903 elephant capturing operations were started in the South Coorg forests with the view to obtaining a sufficiency of animals for timber dragging and for lantana extraction. Forty-six pits were excavated and covered over and a small staff of pit-watchers to report "falls" were entertained at the commencement of the capturing season, viz., the months February to May. Unfortunately there were no trained elephants available locally for the securing and enkraaling of captured animals. Arrangements were therefore made with the kind help of the Malabar District Forest Officer for the services of his own 'kumkies' from Malabar. But it generally took three or four days before these animals could arrive upon the scene when wanted. The operations resulted in trapping eleven animals, but unfortunately two of these succumbed to injuries received in the fall and one to natural disease. The remaining eight animals were secured and enkraaled. Four of these are small calves from 3 to 5 feet in height, which are about to be sold and may realise from five to eight hundred rupees each. Of the balance one is a young female of seven feet and the rest young tuskers just of an age to commence their training. On the whole the operations have been singularly fortunate in the class of animals secured, and the whole cost including Rs. 805 for Mr. Tireman's deputation has only run to Rs. 2,173. It is probable that this sum will be recouped by the sale of the four calves aforesaid.

A GOOD THING FOR MAHOMETANS: Chapoteaut's Pepsine Pearls (made from the sheep) cure indigestion.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Re. 1 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

LINTOTT—CHALK—May 11, at Christ Church, Byculla, by the Rev. W. J. Kennelly (Chaplain), William Charles Lintott to Constance Catherine Chalk eldest daughter of Oliver Chalk Belle Vue Chinchpokli Hill, Bombay. (English papers please copy.)

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

MAYBURY—May 6, at Coimbatore, at the residence of Mr G Gloney, the wife of R A K Maybury, of a son.

VANHAEFTEN—May 6, at Cocanada, the wife of Mr J M VanHaeften, of a son.

MARRIAGE,

MOORHOUSE—FLETCHER—April 27, at Bangalore, at S Mark's Church, by the Rev F Nuttall, M A, Herbert James Moorhouse, Postal Department, youngest son of the late Mark Gibson Moorhouse, Esq, to Mary Aimee (May), only daughter of Mrs E M Fletcher, of Bangalore, and grand daughter of the late J C Misquith, of Ootacamund.

DEATH.

NORTH—May 7, at Egmore, Madras, Gerald Valentine McP herson, dearly loved son of Walter and Letitia Caroline North, aged 1 year 2 months and 7 days.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 27m. Sun sets, 6h. 25m. High water 9-32m., 9-22a. Low water, 2-58m., 3-14a.
Marks and Co., annual meeting, 4 p. m.
Aga Khan Hockey Tournament.
Gaiety Theatre, the Gay Parisienne, 9-30 p. m.

POLO.—There will be a game at 5-15 this evening.

M. N. PETIT'S CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during last month was 4080, the daily average being 150. The total of new patients, was 595.

REPORTED THEFT.—Riju Pillaji, a boarding house keeper in Jail Road, has reported to the police that sometime during Monday night currency notes cash and gold and silver ornaments of the collective value of Rs. 1,000 were stolen from two boxes in his house.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—At the J. J. Hospital yesterday, Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner for Bombay, conducted an inquest relating to the death of Pragji Tokersi, a Hindu, aged 54 years. On Monday night just as an up-train arrived at the Coorla station, the deceased was seen jumping out of a third class carriage while the train was in motion. He slipped and fell on his back sustaining a fracture of his skull. He was removed to the hospital, where he died subsequently. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

ROBBING HIS MOTHER.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. J. W. Dracup, Mr. Sorab Nowrozji, of the G. I. P. Railway Police, charged Eknath Ganu, a Hindu lad aged 12 years, with the theft of cash and ornaments collectively valued at Rs. 74 belonging to his mother. The accused lived with his mother in the village of Nanas in Sholapur District. While his mother was out to make some purchases, he stole the property and left the place. He came to Bombay on Sunday last and was arrested on suspicion by the Railway Police. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and was santenced to receive 12 stripes.

OBSTRUCTION IN THE CHANNEL.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Southwell Piper, Senior Dock Master, charged Suliman Adam, Shaik Enus Ismail, Sitaram Pandu, Lahu Pandu, and Mahadu Gopal, tindals of native crafts, with causing obstruction in the channel. Mr. Piper said that on Tuesday the s. s. Haddon Hall left the dock and the s. s. Balarrat and Lahnan were entering it while the s. s. Lahuan was within a short distance of the dock entrance these boats, about 20 or more, came in her way. The lives of the crew on the prows as well as the prows with their cargo and the s.s. Lahnan were in danger. The Lahuan was compelled to turn back and go out again. She did not dock until yesterday morning. Mr. Piper asked the Court to make an example of the accused so as to prevent such conduct in future. The Magistrate fined the accused Rs. 30 each.

ENTERTAINMENT AT THE BYCULLA SCHOOL.—A very enjoyable open air entertainment was given last night at the Education Society's School, Byculla. The school play ground was brought into requisition for the purpose and a temporary stage was erected in it. Arrangement for the accomodation of the visitors was made on the open ground and no pains were spared to make the entertainment a complete success. The stage was beautifully adorned and so were the play-grounds. A large number of the well wishers of this old Institution of Bombay patronized the entertainment by their presence. The programme was a pleasing and well selected one, and the ladies and gentlemen who contributed towards the evening's conversazione and concert very well sustained their parts. It was divided into three parts, songs, and recitations, the commedistta "A Happy Pair," and the farce of "Borrowed Plumes". The whole of the entertainment came off with great success. Refreshments were also provided at intervals. Among the ladies and gentlemen who took part in the performance were Miss Ablett, Miss Wise, Miss Quanbrough, Miss Boyton Saits, Rev. W. Kennelly, Mr. Fischer, Mr. H. Long, Mr. A. W. Wise, Mr. J. Reed, and Mr. N. Hammet.

ASSAULT ON A BAILIFF.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday Mr. P. H. Dastur disposed of the case in which Inspector Bartley charged Sadashiv Mahadeo, a Hindu, with assaulting a public servant in the execution of his duty, and Samuel Joseph, Israelite, with abetting him in the commission of the offence. Mr. Athavale, pleader, defended the accused. The case for the prosecution was that one Shapurji Framji, a bailiff of the Small Causes Court, went to the house of the first accused in Gilder Street on Monday to execute a civil warrant against him. He was accompanied by a Mahomedan. They found that the front door had been shut but not fastened from inside. The bailiff pushed the door, which opened. He went in and on seing the first accused there, he arrested him. The accused turned round and collared the complainant. A struggle took place between them and some of the women in the house intervened. Complainant refused to let him go. Soon afterwards the second accused came to the rescue and assaulted complainant. The latter then sent the Mahomedan who had accompanied him, to fetch the police. A police sepoy came, but before that time the second accused managed to escape. The first accused was arrested, and taken to the police station. The first accused stated that bailiff and his companion entered his house by the back door and made the arrest. He denied having used violence. The second accused also denied having assaulted the complainant. The Magistrate on evidence held that complainant was assaulted as alleged by him. His Worship fined the first accused Rs. 15, and the second Rs. 55.

SERVANT'S FALSE CHARGE AGAINST A EUROPEAN.

At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Conductor Arthur William Scott, of the Ordnance Department residing in the conductors quarters, Colaba, appeared in answer to a summons for assault, preferred against him by Luxmon Yessu, a servant in the employ of Mr. Thomas Clarke. Mr. D'Souza, pleader, appeared for the accused.

The complaint was that on the night of the 2nd instant about 9-30 p.m. Luxmon had a row with one Anthone, one of the domestic servants at the Ordnance Quarters. The accused, it was alleged, became annoyed at this and assaulted him with a whip. The accused also gave him a blow with his fist on the face and the complainant fell prostrate on the ground.

Mr Scott denied that he struck the complainant at all. He said it was nearly midnight when the complainant was creating a disturbance outside his quarters and when he told him to stop he became exceedingly insolent.

The Magistrate held that the whole affair was the result of the complainant's own fault. He remarked this sort of thing had been going on time after time, and it was often from Colaba that these false charge came made by people of the position of the complainant. The case appeared to him a vexatious one and he ordered the complainant to pay Rs. 30 to Mr. Scott as compensation.

EDISON has lately made a new and successful experiment in nickelplating. The process is as follows: The surface of an iron or steel article is covered electrically with a thin coat of nickel, and then heated in a non-oxidising atmosphere, to a temperature that melts the nickel. The nickel-plating coat burnt on in this way will become so firm that no amount of scraping or rubbing will mark it or wear it off.

ART, MUSIC, AND THE DRAMA.

The Water Colour Society.

A ROYAL CHORAL SOCIETY PERFORMANCE.

"THE RICH MRS. REPTON."

LONDON, APRIL, 22.

IT is a hundred years since the Society of Painters in Water Colours was founded, in Samuel Shelley's house in George-street, Hanover-square; and next year it will be a hundred years since the first exhibition of the young society was held, in Lower Brook street. This is, therefore, an opportunity for courteous congratulation, but hardly for the general homage suggested by Mr. Spielmann in his introduction to the catalogue of the present exhibition. It is even questionable whether the art of water colour can claim the name of a successful national art, since the day when the reed-pen line and the gentle wash were set aside, and the stippling manner of the mid-century invented. But whatever be the medium, a great artist is able to make its powers, limitations, and all conditions serve to such good purpose that the whole art is not only justified, but crowned. If, then, we may have to-day an inclination to think that water-colour has not, on the whole, been a definite, distinct, and legitimate art, and that its changes of mind and eye have been too complete for even the name of unity, the sentence must be recalled when we remember what Cozens made of one phase, Girtin of another, Turner of another. The mistakes of a century would be worth making for the sake of their righting by Turner alone. In the present exhibition itself we may find enough to make amends for many misunderstandings. Mr. D. Y. Cameron's "Evening Saint Jacques," for instance, is a most interesting drawing the tall interior admirably yet slightly drawn, with the little irregularities of pencil lines left uncorrected in their freedom and the very atmosphere embrowned with the harmonious colours of the inward walls. In Mr. Arthur Melville's night scene of Chinese lanterns. "The Music Boat," there is an abundance of fine colour, delighting the eye that enjoys such riches the more when the painter has not vaunted them. Nor has he made too much of the glowing lights—those that swing, round and entire, in the lanterns, and those that are splashed in the broken reflections before the bows of the boat. They shine, but are rather gathered as flowers of colour in the treasury of a singularly beautiful drawing.

Mr. Swan exhibits one of his excellent studies of wild beasts in the forest. Here are red flowers in the foreground, and the tints of the earth and its growth, through which the leopards walk with their long elastic forms, and their colour, somewhat like that of tawny earth, but with an animal difference, the coarser beauty of the hide. From figure-drawings of slight interest Mr. Clausen's work, in his single contribution, Kitty, distinguishes itself, and would do so in better surroundings. So, for certain charming qualities, does the Music on the Water of Mr. Robert Anning Bell. The arrangement of the figures is graceful, and the beauty of their shoulders, expressed tenderly and attentively, where other things are vague. Mr. Sargent has four drawings, of which The Facade of la Salute, and A Garden Vase are the most interesting. In the one a general broad daylight is admirably rendered, the white of the walls and columns being especially true, and in its peculiar refined and severe quality very characteristic of the painter. So is the beauty of the hollow porch, and so also the life of the water. The white of the fisherman's shirt is thickly loaded, for the large daylight can bear the comparative dimness of the opaque colour, but in that most brilliant sketch, "A Garden Vase," the shining of the sun on white is rendered by nothing but the white of the paper. Part of the vase is in a bright shadow of masterly effect. Mr. Sargent has not stopped to make his vase sit its base very exactly, but the impression of light which he has chosen to record is of extraordinary delicacy and beauty. Among the little landscapes we are glad to pause on Mr. Robert Little's West Lothian, with its angular fields, trees standing beautifully, and flying light; the sky, however, is rather dirty than merely dim. The exhibition, as a whole, does not mark the century very memorably.

On Wednesday night, at the Albert Hall, the Royal Choral Society gave what must be reckoned, on the whole, as a very fine performance, under the direction of Dr. Edward Elgar, of that composer's latest work, the Apostle, which recently was included in the Elgar Festival given at Covent Garden. Gerontius is certainly the more appealing and more emotional work, but the Apostles is not only the more deeply religious work (for that point, indeed, would scarcely appeal to the general, and need scarcely appeal to the artistic critic) it is also the more intellectual, the more definite in its aims, and more assured in its conclusions. The comparison brings them, in different moods, much to the same level. Mr. A. J. Jaeger's analytical notes, in which he describes Elgar's advance from The Light of Life, in 1896, to Gerontius, in 1900, as equivalent to that of Beethoven from the Second Symphony to the Eroica, is a little matter of absurd detail which need not occupy us very extensively. The point is, rather, that in The Light of Life, in Gerontius, and in The Apostles Elgar has treated spiritual subjects each from its own facet and from its own clamorous point of view. We certainly would not give up The Apostles; or The Light of Life; but we assuredly would not give up The Light of Life for The Apostles. Yet this later work has an appeal which is all its own, not only by reason of its innermost sentiment, but also by the more grandiose scale upon which it is built. Here indeed you find the illimitable ambition of a great master. There is no turn, twist, conceit, greatness, significance, form of expressiveness which you do not find here—there is nothing of all these, combined with a great and sweeping inspiration, with which you are not encountered in this splendid score. The Calling of the Apostles and the consequent under current of the tragedy of the Life of Christ are united to the final triumph of the constituent subjects which make up the inspiration of this magnificent work.

Very subtly, by various musical "motives," the distant poetry of the gathering together, one by one, of the Apostles, is expressed; the Shofar within the Temple, the Eastern rites of the dawn, the miraculous stilling of the sea, the afar-off Crucifixion, and the tragedy of Judas, are developed through a highly complex score which is melodious yet polyphonic, which is thematic and yet welded into unity, and which is utterly pathetic despite its strict attention to the textual matter in hand. Perhaps the scene of St. Peter's denial is the most poignant page of the whole work. And here, indeed, Elgar proves how deeply his music has been felt by himself, how deeply such a passage as this appeals to him, and how true it is that immediately through the influence thereof there issues a page of ineffable beauty and ineffable distinction. To leave a subject so keenly appealing, both from the heart of the composer and to the heart of his audience, one may mention the scene of the Beatitudes, called By the Wayside. Here Elgar enters quite into the heart of the spirit of peace, that is to say, he not only makes the attempt, but he actually succeeds in combining a certain didactic element in music with an utter sincerity and peacefulness of effect, such as one is accustomed to associate as a thing apart, with those great teachings of the Sermon on the Mount. Perhaps it is in the Blessed are the pure in heart, for they shall see God, that hereaches the very height of of his endeavour. Here one is confronted with such a masterpiece as our great-grandfathers were made aware of when they listened for the first time to Handel's "He shall Feed His Flock." Of course there are some who reject modernity so completely that to compare anything written by a modern man to the work of an old master seems almost a blasphemy, yet in the case of Elgar we shall pursue our course of praise, well knowing that a century hence the new great man will be denied in certain narrow quarters any comparison to Elgar. So, on the whole, very fine performance was secured. It would be absurd to say that there were not certain slips here and there, and on two distinct occasions there were signs of a happily-averted breakdown.

These singers of the Choral Society, however, have been trained too well and in too good a school to permit of their giving more than a surface signal of debacle, a signal which after all, goes for nothing at all in the long run. Mr. Ffrangeon-Davies took himself with all his usual seriousness in the part of Christ. We cannot help thinking that dispite all Mr. Davies's gravity and determination to do his best, he might now and then show some more human trait in his singing, where by one could rank him as an artist whose methods do not always involve dissaissal without analysis. He refuses to be anything but serious to so extreme a degree that one despairs of doing more than merely noting his various vocal moods. Mr. Andrew Black as Judas sang magnificently; his rich and finely dramatic voice gave to the desperate character of the music a sense of tragedy that was altogether intense in its emotionalism. Miss Agnes Nicholls in the parts of the Blessed Virgin and the Angel sang beautifully, and Mme. Kirkby Lunn proved a most artistic interpreter of the part of Mary Magdalene. Mr. John Coates as St. John was excellent, and Mr. Kennerley Rumford as St. Peter sang with a singularly fine combination of vocal excellence and dramatic feeling. It need only be added that Mr. H. L. Balfour presided admirably at the organ, and that we have very rarely seen so full a house even for the works of those elder masters who, according to certain old-fashioned critics, are never going to be supplanted by the musicians of a later time. We suppose that according to them Tschaikowsky has already become old-fashioned, and is therefore beyond Russian rivalry.

Mr. R. C. Carton's new comedy, "The Rich Mrs. Repton," was produced on Monday night with Miss Comptom as its central character, "Mrs. Jack Repton." "It's a very odd story, Mrs. Repton," one of the characters remarks on hearing the explanation of why Mrs. Repton acts in the extraordinary way she does, and the remark is by no means untrue. A rich, very rich, oppressively rich, tiresomely rich widow, Mrs. Repton spends her life and her late husband's money in promiscuous charity. Part of her house is furnished and used as a club, where a number of men, whom she calls her boys, somewhat after the manner of Miss Nellie Farren come to spend a good deal of their and her time. She has in Bryce Kempsbaw, played by Mr. Eric Lewis, a Malvolio, without, however, any pretensions to his lady's hand. Using him as a stalking horse, she hunts down various members of the club, and entraps them in the net of her charities, not getting money from them, but supplying money to them. One she helps by sending his invalid sister away to Madeira, another by getting a serious five-act play of his produced, a third she assists by the proceedings which form the chief part of the play. He is Lord Charles Dorchester and he is hopelessly in debt. He is also in love, and with a lady whose family refuse to let her have anything to do with him on account of his reputation as a spendthrift and a gambler. If he can only keep his head above water until Ascot, two months off, he has great hopes of retrieving his fortunes through the victory of a horse belonging to a friend of his. If the horse wins he will be well off; if it loses he will be no worse off, because he cannot pay his debts anyhow. Now this youth is far too high-minded to allow Mrs. Repton to lend him money or give him money, as she offers to do.

DOCTORS AND THE SALE OF COCAINE.

THE Secretaries of the Grant College Medical Society have received the following communication from the Secretary to the Government of Bombay regarding the license for the sale of cocaine by qualified medical practitioners of Bombay:—

In reply to your letter dated 22nd February 1904 forwarding a petition of the same date from the Medical Profession of Bombay, I am directed to state that Government are unable to comply with the requests that qualified medical practitioners may be exempted from taking out licenses for the sale of cocaine and that clause (3), (9) and (8) of the licenses may be modified or omitted. There is, however, no objection to the grant to qualified medical practitioners of a special license for the sale of cocaine in the same form, "mutatis mutandis" as that for the sale of opium under No. 6 (a) of the rules under section 5 and 13 of the Opium Act 1878. This special license will not require to be renewed annually, but will hold good so long as licensee continues to practise at the place specified in the license. The license will be granted without payment of fee. Orders have been issued for the preparation of an amended form of license to be granted to medical practitioners.

POLICE AND BOMBAY BOOK-MAKERS.

BETTING ESTABLISHMENTS CLOSED.

Mr. H. G. Gell, Commissioner of Police, Bombay, on Tuesday, served notices on the different firms of Bookmakers in Bombay, directing them to close their business. This order has been made under the provisions of the Bombay Gaming Act of 1887. At present there are in Bombay two established firms of Bookmakers, Messrs. Charles Harding and Co. and Beattie Bros., whose agents are still in this city It is not known at present whether the order of the Commissioner is limited to the e two well-known firms only, or whether it is intended to extend it to individual bookmakers some of whom are now in Bombay. No doubt, the order of the Commissioner will be tacitly carried out, but whether booking bets in India for English events, or standing up on the Indian race course is illegal, is a debatable question, at least from a bookmaker's point of view, and it is extremely doubtful if matters will be allowed to rest where they are.

After an uninterrupted spell of several months' book betting in Bombay, Messrs. Harding and Co., and Beattie Bros., closed their business premises yesterday afternoon.

THE MOHURRUM DISTURBANCES.

The native communities of Bombay recently presented a memorial to the Bombay Government requesting that they be allowed to present Mr. Gell, Commissioner of Police, with an address, in recognition of his services in averting serious trouble during the Mohurrum.

The following reply has been received by Mr. Suleman Cassum Haji Mitha from Mr. S. W. Edgerley, Acting Chief Secretary:—

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 20th April, 1904, covering an influentially signed petition asking Government sanction to the presentation to Mr. Gell of an address at a public entertainment.

In reply I am desired to say that his Excellency the Governor-in-Council has noticed with satisfaction the opinion which is held by many prominent members of various communities in Bombay of the success of Mr. Gell in dealing with the recent disturbances at the time of the Mohurrum. There are however long-standing orders of the Government of India prohibiting such marks of recognition of the discharge of his public duties by a Government officer as you desire to bestow on Mr. Gell, and his Excellency regrets that he does not think it would be a desirable precedent to approach the Government of India with a request for a relaxation of their orders in this particular instance.

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I find from some of the daily papers that a request has been made to extend the period of admission to the Sanitary class. I beg to inform your readers that students will be admitted up to 21st instant.

The lectures will be delivered in the evenings after 5 p.m. and twice or thrice a week.—Yours, &c.

J. A. TURNER,
Hon. Secretary and Treasurer.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Bombay, 3049 tons, Captain A Vicary arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden, in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Colabaria 3420 tons, Captain A S Honstoun, sailed yesterday for Calcutta with a cargo of duty paid salt.

THE B I S A Co's steamer Ellora 1,483 tons, Captain J F Cockston, sailed yesterday for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Afghan, 1439 tons, Captain W E Dexter arrived in harbour on Tuesday evening from Jedah, 27th April, with 419 pilgrims.

The barque Union La Dique, 222 tons, Captain A Rault, arrived in harbour on the 10th instant from Seychelles, 3rd March, with a cargo

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, MAY 12, 1904.

THE REGENERATION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

MR. B. H. MORGAN, who, at the close of the war, was commissioned to visit South Africa and report on the state of and openings for trade there, has been lecturing before the Colonial Section of the Society of Arts on the subject of his inquiries. In an exhaustive paper he showed how British men of business may legitimately secure a larger share of the trade which is flowing into the country and must, he thinks, of necessity continue to grow and grow, whatever temporary halts may be called by passing economic clouds or even by the perversity of politicians. In Mr. Morgan's report he suggested that transit dues should be abolished, that the South African Railway rates should be reduced, a uniform classification of goods provided for all the South African Railways, that freight rates should be abolished, a system of through bookings established, a uniform Customs tariff adopted, a preference being given to British trade if possible, and that a permanent trade Commissioner should be appointed in South Africa to keep home manufacturers posted as to the varying requirements of the market. Since those suggestions were made transit dues have been abolished; a uniform Customs tariff has been arranged, for practically the whole of South Africa reductions have been made in South African railway rates; a common classification of goods been agreed has upon and further the various colonies have given to British goods a preferential tariff in their markets. These reforms are found to have facilitated trade enormously. Much more, however, remains to be done before the trade of South Africa stands upon a proper footing, one of the most flagrant of hampering influences being the shipping ring controlling South African freights. In the opinion of Mr. Morgan, the effect of the operation of the ring is to play into the hands of American manufacturers. "The reason why the British manufacturer has been to a certain extent shut out of his own markets and has seen trade which should have come his way pass into the hands of alien traders" said the lecturer "is to be found in the existence of a shipping ring, technically known as the conference, which absolutely controls shipping rates to South Africa." And for some time, even now to some extent, British merchants are subject to a heavy differential rate as compared with American competitors.

American traders are now pressing the Railway companies to agree to a system of through bookings from New York. Mr. Price, the General Manager of the South African Railways recognises the value of through booking of goods and produce between centres of trade in Great Britain and the chief inland towns of South Africa to be followed later by similar trade facilities with other British colonies. He admits that it is becoming more and more urgent and that the impetus that would accrue to trade would be very great. But at the present time he is not prepared to move. At all events he will not grant this privilege to American traders before he does to Britishers, knowing that to do so would involve a severe blow to British trade. It is only to be expected that middlemen will object, but when the manufacturer and the consumer desire to get into direct communication, the middleman must go to the wall. Trade must take the surest, quickest and least expensive route. An efficient shipping service will be secured and this will be supplemented by a scientific system of through booking. Merchants are sanguine that both these will come in time. With them they would have a permanent Trade Commissioner, if we understand Mr. Morgan aright. In the choice of such an emissary the utmost care would be required, for his duties and responsibilities would be enormous. The country is extensive and very sparsely populared. The Commissioner would need to travel from north to south and east to west, for there is declared to be no country in which wide and exact knowledge is more urgently required by the manufacturer or merchant who would establish business there. The Americans have got such a commissioner already. His business is not specially to sell, but to travel, observe, note and cable and mail the results of his observations to the United States. Austria, Japan and Germany have similar agents whose business it is to collect useful information for the benefit of manufacturers and traders at home. They also have consular agents and every manufacturing nation has advantages over us in our own territory. The necessity for taking steps for the preservation of British trading interests presses.

Present depression in the new colonies is disheartening, and Mr. Morgan assures the business community in England that the serious crisis, which Lord Milner has felt it his duty to place before the Imperial Cabinet, is no mere bogey. The situation is one of absolute stagnation mainly owing to scarcity of suitable labour. Fortunately there is reason to believe that the importation of the hundred thousand Chinese labourers and the ten thousand white men, who are expected, will bring about a change. To use Mr. Morgan's words: "The resumption of the work in the gold mines under the conditions indicated will mean that a fertilising stream will be set running over the Transvaal and to some extent over the whole of South Africa." Though anxious to avoid the appearance of too great optimism, he admits himself fully convinced of this, but he believes that to take it for granted that with the doing away of the present labour difficulties a second boom, such as greeted the conclusion of peace in June 1902, will be inaugurated and will last for ever, would be to imagine a vain thing. South African warehouses are overstocked and it will take some time to clear them. Matters of the sort are however but details and need cause very little trouble. But reforms are necessary in directions Mr. Morgan indicated to his hearers the other afternoon. He holds the remedy for present evils to lie with the business men of England. He asks them to second the work of the various Colonial Governments by insisting on the accomplishment of those commercial reforms which he described as necessary. Let the shipping monopoly become a necessity, he urged; place the British manufacturer and merchant in a position to cope, by means of through rates with any foreign competitors and above all let the home producer seriously and truly, as do his rivals abroad, fully inform himself as to the actual conditions and magnificent possibilities of this great market. If the business men of England, exclaimed he in conclusion, will be but true to themselves they will not only reap great profit, but will be the means of promoting what is the heart's desire of every true Briton, the regeneration of South Africa.

THE LATE SIR H. M. STANLEY.

THE late Sir H. M. Stanley, the news of whose death was cabled yesterday by Reuter, was one of those heroes who are known to all the world. The main points of his intrepid career as an explorer are as familiar to the public as are the chief incidents of the history of the country. His was an interesting life; the story of his African expeditions is as attractive as the most absorbing volume of fiction; the dash, courage and perseverance which were associated with his search after Livingstone, and his subsequent discovery of Emin Pasha made him a popular hero, both in England and America; and his dramatic meetings with those two men will always be remembered when an example of the success which so often attends British pluck is desired. The spirit of the explorer displayed itself in Stanley long before he undertook to find Livingstone, who so nobly sacrificed his life in the heart of the Dark Continent two years after he had been discovered and relieved by Stanley. He commenced his wandering career while under the guardianship of the merchant from whom he took his name, and when he was left alone in the world, for he who had adopted him eventually died without having made a will, Stanley went to America and served in the Civil War. Subsequently, he volunteered with the United States' navy and it was this Association with America that led him to his connection with the "New York Herald" and finally to his life as an explorer. For it was the enterprise of that journal that brought about the Livingstone expedition in 1870. Previous to this, he had accompanied the British army in Abyssinia, he had journeyed through Turkey, the Crimea, Palestine, the valley of the Euphrates, Persia and India. He was in Bombay at the time he accepted the "New York Herald's" commission and it was in October 1870 that he departed from this city for Zanzibar with the object of undertaking his famous enterprise. As all the world knows, Stanley found Livingstone at Ujiji on Lake Tanganyika. It is unnecessary to tell again the story of the meeting of the two men into whose lives the purest spirit of altruism had entered, nor to attempt to analyse the emotions which stirred them as they clasped hands upon the shores of that unknown lake. Livingstone died having nobly done his duty. Stanley continued his arduous career. Sometimes the plaudits of the world were conveyed to him in the very depths of the desert forests of Africa; sometimes he journeyed to England or to America to receive the honours which were showered upon him by geographical and other scientific bodies, royalty, and the public at large. He opened up the Congo, he relieved Emin Pasha; and then at the age of fifty, full of honour, he retired and settled down to the well earned rest of life in his native country. His marriage with Miss Dorothy Tennant was possibly the secret of his entering the House of Commons. Mrs. Stanley did all that was necessary in the way of election campaigning to secure the explorer his seat. But Stanley's connection with the House was more or less an incongruity. He was not a good speaker; the ways of the House were not suited to one who had become so inured to the breadth and freedom of the forest. He died at the age of 64, and he will always be remembered as one of those who have stirred England by dauntless pluck and determination.

CAVES FOR HEALTH.

THE priests and hermits of old who caused the caves of Elephanta, Kennery and Karlee to be constructed and passed therein lives of devotion, apparently understood how to live long and keep cool. The cave dwelling hermit has throughout history been regarded as a man of wisdom and a recent discovery demonstrates his right to be so considered. There is something especially elevating about a cave. It was in caves that man first conceived the sense of higher things that lifted him above the beasts. It may be answered that beasts still dwell in caves and fail to develop spiritual ideas; but that would be to express more than is capable of proof. The case for the cave is that the prophet there has developed powers as much beyond those of his fellows as the earliest caveman's ideas were beyond the instincts of the wild beasts from whose habitations his own were not greatly dissimilar. It is certain that there can be less desirable retreats in sultry weather than a nice, clean cave of sufficient size and depth; but it has remained for an American city to discover the great charm which must have drawn the hermits and prophets to retire to the depths of caverns for inspiration. It is the purity of cavern air, added to its coolness. In Luray, a city in Virginia U. S. A. they have taken advantage of this discovery in a fashion that suggests a new use for the historic caverns in the vicinity of Bombay. The whole population cannot go and live in those at Kennery and Karlee; neither could the good folk of Luray, Virginia, become actual cave dwellers. They have done someting better. They have made it possible to breathe the atmosphere of the Luray Caverns amid the luxurious furnishings of lavishly equipped drawing rooms. The disadvantage of cave dwelling is that there are no chairs, the ground and walls may be damp, and, especially in India, the immediate surroundings are likely to be objectionable. At Luray they have overcome these drawbacks by building a commodious sanitarium above the caverns. By the aid of a steam engine which drives a fan the cavern atmosphere is pumped through the sanitarium at the rate of a roomful in five minutes. The people, sitting with the room windows shut, thus get all the benefits of "open" air, while they are spared the nuisances of dust, leaves and rattling window blinds. Of course, the Luray Caverns are natural cavities in the limestone rock, and lime being a good disinfectant and the air being always on the move, it is free from unhealthy gas. In its freedom from bacteria, experiments showed extraordinary results. Dr. Hunner of the John Hopkins University Medical School, who describes the Sanitarium in the "Popular Science Monthly" made some tests for bacteria. Plates exposed for an hour in the institution contained after incubation three "colonies." Plates exposed in the cave showed even fewer. On the other hand a plate exposed in a clean farm house in the country near by contained 143 colonies of bacteria and another placed on the seat in a New York tram during a journey of twenty-five minutes got 1,600. Dr. Hunner describes the cavern air as the purest and clearest atmosphere that can anywhere be found. If the same may be said of the caves within reach of Bombay people, but which are now visited by only a few curious folk, we are neglecting sites which might be made valuable and popular health resorts. For instance, a trip across the harbour to Elephanta yields undoubted benefit, but it would be of immensely greater value if it were possible to supplement it by a stay in a sanitarium built on the lines of the institute at Luray. If to the archæological interest of the caves of Kennery and Karlee were added the power of restoring health those ancient and neglected sites of worship would spring into a new life; and at the same time, Bombay people fleeing from the heat of May and October would no more be restricted to the giddy delights of Mahableshwar, Matheran and Khandalla.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

MILITARY critics at home confirm our discouragement of over-hasty conclusions as to prospects in the Far East. They approve General Kuropatkin's withdrawal, which, as we reminded our readers the other day, is in strict conformity with his original plans. The Russian Commander-in-Chief, from the first, stated that it was not his intention to fight where he stood, but to permit the Japanese to draw nearer his base. Whether this was mere bluff or not will transpire in the next few days. It is well, therefore, that the Japanese have determined not to suffer from swollen head. If the island kingdom, in the long run, should prove victor, the offer she makes of absolute freedom for all Powers, and the making of Korea a Japanese Egypt cannot seriously be objected to by the Great Powers. But that is anticipating events by a very long way. We are glad it has been published abroad that any breach of Chinese neutrality will be regarded as a calamity and that Japan has protested against Russia's "doing things to irritate the Chinese." The latest instance is reported in this morning's telegrams which tell of the seizure of Chinese rice-laden junks. The statement that railway communication to Port Arthur has been restored must be accepted with reserve. If the Japanese have landed in the numbers reported, the repair of the line would be impossible, and even if not impossible, unavailing. It may, of course, be the case that the Japanese have repaired both railway and telegraph lines for their own purposes. If so a detachment of Japanese electricians is now sitting down and tapping all telegrams between Port Arthur and Mukden which will not altogether benefit Russian interests very much. But of the purport of Admiral Alexeieff's telegram, there is yet no confirmation from the Russian General Staff.

THE Hired Transport Sarah, Captain R. E. Honeywood, sailed yesterday for Karachi and Aden with 150 mules for Quetta District and 4 clerks and 25 details for Karachi and Aden. The above were embarked from the Prince's Dock.

No official announcement has yet been made regarding reinforcements for the force in Tibet, but the fighting on the 5th and 6th inst. shows that operations on a larger scale than has been anticipated are now practically certain, says the "Pioneer."

REPORTS from Kabul show that the crop prospects in Afghanistan generally are good, the harvests promising well, just as is the case in the Punjab and Baluchistan. The high prices which prevailed in the Afghan bazars consequent on the drought in 1902-03 are now falling, as food supplies seem likely to be abundant.

WE are glad to learn, says the "Baluchistan Gazette," that the employment of female ticket-collectors for Quetta has been approved by the Manager and Traffic Superintendent, N. W. R. We have often been urged, in this particular connection, to bring the existing anomaly—of having women ticket-collectors at certain stations down country and not in Baluchistan where the privacy of women when travelling is viewed with abnormal jealousy owing to the custom of the people and country—to the notice of the responsible authorities. It is hoped that, in due course, the measure will be extended to at least Sibi and perhaps Chaman.

FOR the last two months, the south-west monsoon has been blowing almost continuously, as a moderate to fresh gale, with high seas at the Sandheads; so that as north-westers have been rare this season, it is conjectured, says the "Englishman," that the rains will set in early this year. So long as the south-west monsoon keeps blowing as at present, there is little fear of the advent of a cyclone to inaugurate the rains, as has sometimes been the case in this, the vernal transition period of the year. Also it is remarkable that the sun for the last two months has never once shown a disc free of spots, and during the last week of April it displayed a very grand one which was noted right across its disc as the sun revolved on its axis from east to west.

HERBERT SPENCER.

A PERSONAL "NATURAL HISTORY."

[BY EDWARD CLODD]

"ALL men, of whatever quality they be, who have done anything of excellence, or which may properly resemble excellence, ought, if they are persons of truth and honesty, to describe their life with their own hand, but they ought not to attempt so fine an enterprise till they have passed the age of forty."

So writes Benvenuto Cellini in his vivacious Memoirs, which following his own precept, he postponed till he was nearly sixty. Herbert Spencer started on this "Natural History of Myself," as he calls it, when he was fifty-five, but the rough draft was not put into shape till eleven years later. As it was designed for posthumous publication, only a select few were permitted to read the sheets after they had passed from the amanuensis to the printer. Man is a recurring term in an ever-increasing series of ancestors, and into the history of his forbears Spencer pushed inquiry as far as the documents permitted. Leaving study of that history, which is illustrated by some quaint family portraits, to readers interested in heredity, limits of space demand that we start with Spencer's immediate parentage. His father a schoolmaster, was a man of "inventive ability and artistic perception," wholly unconventional, and with a "passion for reforming the world." His mother was of amiable, ordinary type, a woman checking the early hatched schemes of her ambitious son, the only surviving child of seven boys and girls, and urging him to be content "with a commonplace career."

"NO SPENCER EVER DANCES."

On both sides, writes Mr. Edward Clodd in the "Daily Chronicle" he came of an ancient Nonconformist stock; "no Spencer ever dances," said his uncle, a Radical parson of the Simeon school. The independence of tone fostered by Dissent coloured the whole of his life; it explains that individualism which puzzles the students and adherents of the Synthetic Philosophy. Spencer says he believes that one cause for his dislike to "language learning was his aversion to everything purely dogmatic. Certainly the rebellion against all authority was fostered by an ill-control fugitive sort of education, which was redeemed by incentives to intellectual self-help. Wesleyism and Quakerism, to which latter his father leaned, had no hold on him; the "creed of Christiedom was alien to my nature," he says; sacred music touched him, but "religious worship" never. One who knew him said that "he was not a man, he was an intellect." Smart, as an epigram must be, but not wholly true of the man who, in his preface to his "Natural History," remarks that he "makes clear one significant truth" :—

That in the genesis of a system of thought the emotional nature is a large factor, perhaps as large a factor as the intellectual nature.

And yet, after reading these volumes, the impression made upon us is more that of the history of a mind than the history of a heart. There is no concealment; there was nothing to conceal, because Spencer's career was transparent, pure, and honourable throughout. But here is no story of spiritual crises, of wrestlings with principalities and powers of darkness, whatever stirred the emotional part of him had no kinship with the troubles that beset the mystic and the saint. What Professor Sellar says of Lucretius applies to Spencer:—

The reverence which other men felt in presence of the ceremonies of religion he feels in presence of the mystery of Nature, and to the interpreters of her meaning he ascribes a holiness claimed by the ministers of religion.

"SPIRITUAL PRIDE."

Such self-analysis as he permitted himself was limited to matters of conduct, and herein, stern critic and censor of his own acts, he expected others to be as himself. Throughout these volumes the tone is what the sect in which he was trained would have called "spiritual pride," but what is really a self-complacency reminding us of that of Gibbon in his "Natural History." Such a feeling has its justification in a review of years charged with persistent, often frustrated, aims, and rewarded, after a generation of toil, by great achievement, tempered, it must be added, by the fact that the trend of things had not fulfilled the cheerier forecast of early manhood. Even between himself and friends with whom he had taken "sweet council" there had come a parting of the ways, to be explained too often by his disposition to construe opposition as of malice prepense, the misinterpretation itself, doubtless, explicable by a hyper-sensitiveness begotten of shattered nerves. Otherwise we should smile at the exaggerated charge against one of Spencer's oldest friends in this extract from an unpublished letter which lies before me :—

Being unable to bear any slight excitement, the controversy with—knocked me down utterly, and I did not leave the house for more than a month. I do not know how the breach between us is to be healed, if ever, for he has behaved brutally. . . . It was a course which even the ethics of the prize ring would not countenance, and then since that time he has been again misrepresenting me in a serious way.

But, as those who knew him intimately can testify, there was the kindlier and considerate side which shows itself in the following also unpublished letter, with its wholesome advice and amusing example of Spencer's love of scientific demonstration :—

. . . . You must improve your mastication. Quite spontaneously Miss K. remarked how very rapidly you ate—more rapidly, she said, than Miss S. and, as I know Miss S. eats in a helter-skelter manner, I can understand that your mastication must be extremely inefficient. If I had to teach children, I should give them among other things a lesson on the importance of mastication, and should illustrate it by taking a small iron nail and weighing against it some pinches of iron filings till the two balanced; then, putting them into two glasses, pouring into each a quantity of diluted sulphuric acid, leaving them to stir the two from time to time, and showing them that whereas the iron filings quickly dissolve, the dissolving of the nail would be a business of something like a week.

"ONE OF THE VERY ELECT."

Before his practically permanent breakdown in health at thirty-five, which compelled a watchful, and begot an excessive, self-regardfulness, he was excellent company. A good, delightful creature, George Eliot describes him; one of the very elect at Huxley's New Year gatherings, in good form and good humour; fond of glees, he and George Eliot, with whom he tells us he was never in love, occasionally singing duets together. He quotes the bibulous Mynheer Van Dunck with cheery approval; and, second in his appreciation of Wagner's music to Bill Nye, who declared that it wasn't half so bad as it sounded, says that he bore it very well.

As a young man, he believed in phrenology, but the creed received a shock when an expert who examined him, wrote: "Such a head as this ought to be in the Church." Civil engineering, as we know, was for some years his destiny, and the constructive faculty in him was intermittently active in the invention, among other things, of a new joint to fishing rods (he was fond of angling) and of article as diverse as binding pins, an invalid bed, and a planing engine. But while he was in Sir Charles Fox's office, he was nurturing ideas which, at the outset took shape in a series of letters to the "Nonconformist" on "the proper sphere of Government," the political ethics advocated therein finding their ultimate form in the last volumes of the Synthetic Philosophy.

These are only some of the facets of a multiplex personality. What most impresses us after reading this "Natural History" of Herbert Spencer? The answer is, his singleness and steadfastness of purpose strengthened by a self-reliance well nigh abnormal. For equipment he had the architectonic faculty; skill in observation and classification; with extraordinary power of generalisation. The synthetic and the analytic were well balanced in him for the accomplishment of his stupendous task.

(concluded on page 6.)

MORE LAND FIGHTING.

ACTION NEAR LIAO YANG.

REPORTED RUSSIAN DEFEAT.

CHINA AND THE WAR.

RUSSIANS SEIZE RICE JUNKS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 10.

America and Great Britain are considering the question of despatching gunboats to Niuchwang to protect the people there against bandits who are giving much trouble and have destroyed already a culvert on the railway.

Two thousand Japanese Officers and men volunteered for the forlorn hope of blocking Port Arthur and 159 actually participated in it, of whom 36 were saved.

An Imperial Ukase has been issued calling out large bodies of Russian reservists in Western Russia.

Attempts have been discovered to destroy the Kronstadt arsenal. Shavings besprinkled with petroleum were found ignited in a building in which high explosives were stored.

A telegram from Mukden says that railway communication with Port Arthur has been restored.

LATER

A telegram from Admiral Alexeieff to the Tsar states that the railway communication with Port Arthur was restored on Monday night.

Reuter (Shanhaikwan) says that the first Japanese Corps overtook the retreating Russians twenty miles south of Lisoyang yesterday and a serious engagement ensued. The Japanese guns were dragged up apparently insurmountable hills.

A Japanese division is approaching Niuchwang where only a handful of Russians are left.

Reuter wires from Niuchwang that thirty thousand Japanese are landing at Kuichan.

M. Suyematsu, the well-known Japanese statesman, in an interview with Reuter's representative declared that Japan's first and chief aim was to push back Russia as far as possible. Russia, he said, would never be allowed the least political or territorial hold on Korea, whose future status will be a Japanese Egypt.

Some form of Buffer State under Chinese sovereignty will possibly be created in Manchuria.

Japan will regard any breach of China's neutrality as a calamity and the chief danger of the same was Russia who was doing things to irritate the Chinese.

He concluded by saying that no matter what the Japanese successes were her policy is to ensure absolute freedom for all Powers in the Far East and no Occidental Power need in the slightest degree be anxious that Japan is likely to suffer from a swollen head.

Military critics in England deprecate overhasty conclusions based upon the hitherto successful operations of the Japanese. They emphasize that battles mainly decide campaigns and approve of General Kuropatkins policy of withdrawal.

LONDON, MAY 11.

Russia has declared cotton to be contraband of war, because it is used in the manufacture of explosives.

A "Morning Post" despatch from Tokio says that a high angle bombardment of Port Arthur is proceeding.

The "Daily Chronicle" publishes a telegram from Shanhaikwan which states that, marching in three divisions, the Japanese second Army pushed up quickly to co-operate with General Kuroki's force which defeated the Russians, inflicting great loss, near Wafungtien.

The Japanese artillery was splendidly handled.

It is rumoured at St. Petersburg that the restoration of communication with Port Arthur is due to General Stoessel having successfully engaged the Japanese.

The General Staff have no confirmation and explain that the Japanese withdrawal from the railroad is either due to pressure from General Stoessel or to the Russians at Kuiping and other points on the railroad.

A "Daily Telegraph" despatch from Niuchwang says all is quiet there and no fighting is expected. The predicted rising against the foreigners is authoritatively discredited.

A "Daily Chronicle" despatch from Tokio says that the Russians have captured forty six junks laden with rice belonging to the Chinese Government on the Liaoso.

The junks were en route to Tientsin.

Viceroy Yuan-shi-kai has energetically protested and sent troops to protect the right bank.

LATER.

Admiral Togo reports that since the 6th instant many explosions have been heard at Port Arthur, but the cause is not ascertained.

It is however, rumoured at Chifu that the Russians are blowing up their fleet to prevent its being captured by the Japanese.

Reuter (Seoul) states that two hundred Russians are attacking Anju in Korea and that the small Japanese garrison is fighting fiercely.

LONDON, MAY 10.

The Japanese loan of five millions has been fully underwritten at New York at 93½ and is now quoted at a premium of three per cent.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 11.

A special cable from the "Pioneer's" correspondent, dated London the 10th May, states that the English correspondents in their descriptive telegrams of the battle on the Yalu river praise the Russian courage and suggest that the combatants were equally matched except in artillery, numbers and leadership.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

DEATH OF SIR H. M. STANLEY.

Career of the Explorer.

LONDON, MAY 10.

The death is announced of Sir Henry Stanley, the explorer.

Sir Henry Morton Stanley, the explorer, was born near Denbigh, Wales, in 1840. His name was originally John Rowlands. He was placed in the poor-house at St. Asaph when he was three years old, remaining there and being educated for ten years. In 1855 he sailed as a cabin-boy to New Orleans, where he was adopted by a merchant, whose name he took instead of his own. This merchant died without leaving a will, and young Stanley enlisted in the Confederate Army, was taken prisoner, and subsequently volunteered in the United States Navy, serving as acting ensign on the ironclad Ticonderoga. At the close of the war he went as a newspaper correspondent to Turkey. In 1868 he accompanied the British Army to Abyssinia as correspondent of the "New York Herald." When he was in Spain, in the service of the same paper, he was asked by its proprietor, in October 1869, to go and find Dr. David Livingstone, the African explorer, of whom nothing definite had been heard for more than two years. After attending the opening of the Suez Canal, visiting Constantinople, the Crimea, Palestine, the Valley of the Euphrates, Persia, and India, Stanley sailed from Bombay, on October 12, 1870, and reached Zanzibar, on the eastern coast of Africa, early in January, 1871. There he organised his search expedition and set out for the interior on March 21 with 192 followers. On November 10 he found Dr. Livingstone at Ujiji, on Lake Tanganyika, where he had just arrived from the south-west.

STANLEY AND LIVINGSTONE.

Stanley furnished Dr. Livingstone with supplies, explored the northern part of Lake Tanganyika with him, and remained till February, 1872, when Livingstone set out on that journey from which he never returned, while Stanley made his way back to the coast, sailing thence on March 14, 1872, and reaching England late in July. The British Association entertained him at Brighton, where on August 16, he gave an account of his expedition. On August 27, the Queen sent him a gold snuff-box set with diamonds, and on October 21, a banquet was given him by the Royal Geographical Society. In 1873 he received the patron's gold medal of the Royal Geographical Society. The "New York Herald," and the London "Daily Telegraph," again sent Stanley to explore the lake region of equatorial Africa. He reached Zanzibar in the autumn of 1874. There learning that Livingstone had died in Central Africa, he determined to shape his course north-west and explore the region of Lake Victoria N'yanza. Leaving at the head of 300 men, after many hardships and severe encounters with the natives, he reached it in February, 1875, having lost on the way 104 men by death or desertion. He circumnavigated the lake, sailing about 1,000 miles and minutely examining all the inlets, in a boat that he had brought with him in pieces, and found it to be a single large lake, instead of a series of lagoons, as had been supposed by Richard F. Burton and Livingstone, so that the opinion of the explorers Speke and Grant was confirmed. Thus was Lake Victoria N'yanza proved to be the largest body of fresh water in the world, having an area of 40,000 square miles.

EXPLORATIONS ON THE NILE.

On April 17, 1875, continuing his explorations, he set out westward toward Lake Albert N'yanza, and found that it was not, as had been supposed, connected with Lake Tanganyika. The hostility of the natives barred his further advance, and forced to return to Ujiji, he resolved to reach the coast by descending the great river that had been discovered by Livingstone, and named the Lualaba, but which Stanley had called the Livingstone in honour of its discoverer. The latter had thought that it might be identical with the Nile; others supposed it to be part of the Congo, and Stanley, by his descent of it, proved that these last were correct. The descent, chiefly by canoes, took eight months, was accomplished under very great difficulties and privations, and cost him the lives of thirty-five men. On his reaching a west-coast settlement, a Portuguese man-of-war took him to St. Paul de Loanda, whence an English vessel conveyed the party to the Cape of Good Hope, and thence to Zanzibar, where those who remained of the men who had joined his expedition were left at their own homes. Stanley reached England in February, 1878. On June 28, 1878, at the Sorbonne, Paris, he was presented with the Cross of Chevalier of the Legion of Honour by the President of the French Geographical Society. In 1879-82 he was again in Africa, sent by the Brussels African International Association with a view to develop the great basin of the River Congo. The King of the Belgians devoted £50,000 a year from his own private means toward this enterprise. In 1883 Stanley completed the work, establishing trading-stations along the Congo from its mouth to Stanley Pool, a distance by the river of 1,400 miles, and founding the Free State of the Congo, but he declined to be the first governor. On January 13, 1887 he was presented with the freedom of the City of London.

IN THE DESERT FOREST

Stanley left London on January 21, 1887, for Zanzibar, via Brindisi. On February 25 a steamer was taken from Zanzibar to the Congo, round the Cape of Good Hope, the mouth of the Congo being reached on March 18. Stanley had with him when he left Zanzibar, nine Europeans, sixty-one Soudanese, thirteen Somalis, three interpreters, 620 Zanzibaris and Tippoo Tib, with forty of his people. The expedition marched to Stanley Pool and then embarked on the Congo, and steamed up to Tambuya, where an entrenched camp was formed, Stanley left the camp at Tambuya on June 28, 1887, with 389 rank and file and five tons of ammunition provisions and sundries, the rest of the expedition being left at Tambuya until the rear column could be collected from Bolobo and Stanley Pool. A path had to be sought through 400 miles of hitherto unknown country which lay between them and Albert N'yanza. This portion of the world was found to "be one great compact, remorselessly sullen desert, swarming at stated intervals with immense numbers of man-eating savages and crafty undersized men." Through this dense forest flows the Arawimi or Ituri River, which is believed by Stanley to rise somewhere near Mount Junker to the north-west of Albert N'yanza. It is about 800 miles long, or nearly four times the length of the Thames. On December 5, the expedition emerged from the forest and entered a stretch of grass land which lies between the edge of the forest and Lake Albert, and in April, 1888, Stanley and Emin Pacha met for the first time on the shores of this lake. He stayed with Emin until May 25, and after making arrangements to meet Emin Pacha—and those who wished to leave the Equatorial Province with him—some time in December at the camp of Kavalli's, near the south-west corner of Albert N'yanza, Stanley once more entered the forest region for the rear column, which had been left at Tambuya under the command of Major Barttelot and Banalya was reached in August, where intelligence was received of the death of Major Barttelot and the complete disorganisation of the rear column. From here Stanley wrote a letter to England. This gave the first news for two years from the Emin Pacha Relief Expedition. For the third time the forest region was traversed, and as the south bank of the Ituri River was already familiar to Stanley, he followed this time the northern bank, but discovered nothing of importance.

EMIN PACHA.

On December 12, 1888, while still in the forest, the entire camp was almost on the verge of starvation, twenty-one persons actually dying of want and sickness, owing to the lack of energy displayed by 150 men who had been sent back for food. The camp at Kavallis on the Albert N'yanza was once more reached; instead of the expected meeting with Emin Pacha and his people, Stanley on January 16, 1889, received letters from Mr. Jephson—who had been left with Emin—detailing their hardships, imprisonment, and failure to perform their promise of being in readiness to leave for the coast on the return of Stanley with the rear column. Four thousand one hundred miles had already been travelled over by the expedition. On February 6, Mr. Jephson arrived at the camp, and on February 13, Dr. Emin arrived, bringing with him twelve officers and forty soldiers. Emin's people came straggling into the camp in small batches up to February 27. A reasonable time had been given for others to arrive, but as no signs appeared of any more coming, the march to the coast started on April 10, the expedition consisting of 1,500 souls. The lake which they were now leaving was discovered by Baker, who stretched the lake indefinitely to the southward. Its outlines were afterwards sketched by Gessi Pacha, and in 1877 by Mason Bey, who circumnavigated the lake, and reduced Baker's immense lake to its present size, being about ninety miles long by ten miles broad. The 'Blue Mountains' of Baker were found by Stanley to be nothing else but the steep west slope of the plateau which gradually slopes from the steep edge to Tambuya. The height of this plateau above the lake is over 3,000 feet, the altitude of the lake itself being 2,350 feet above the level of the sea. Mazamboni, about thirty miles west of Albert N'yanza, was reached on April 12, where Stanley was struck down with an illness which lasted twenty eight days. An opportunity was taken of this to raise a rebellion in the camp, but the ringleader was discovered, tried by court-martial, and immediately executed. The march was resumed on May 8, and soon the banks of the Semliki River were reached—a considerable stream which flows from the south-west into the south end of Albert N'yanza. This river was discovered by Emin Pacha on one of his journeys, and named by him Kakibbi, or Duero.

MOUNTAIN CLIMBING.

It lies in a trough-like depression, the Baregga Mountains forming the western side, while the mighty Ruwenzoria Range forms the eastern side. This river was crossed, the width of the stream averaging from eighty to hundred yards, and the depth about nine feet. The route was then taken along the base of the snowy range of Ruwenzori, the Cloud-King or Rain-Creater. The height of the principal peak was estimated by Stanley to exceed 18,000 ft., the snow-line on the Equator reaching an altitude of 16,000 ft. Lieutenant Stairs climbed to a height of 10,670 ft. above the level of the sea, but his further progress was stopped by a deep gully, which separated him from the snowy mount proper. Owing to continuous mists the mountain range was hard to see, and Stanley was disappointed, as he expected to behold some magnificent scenery. The range is inhabited to a height of 8,000 ft. The expedition now approached the southern lake, a portion of which was discovered by Stanley in 1877, and named Beatrice Gulf. It is not a large lake compared with the Victoria N'yanza, Lake Tanganyika, and Lake Nyassa; but it is important as receiving the drainage of the south-west or left basin of the Upper Nile. The Victoria N'yanza receives the drainage of the south-east basin, and all these waters are united in Albert N'yanza, the southern lake being connected with Lake Albert by the Semlike River, and the Victoria Nile connecting the Victoria and Albert N'yanzas. A single river leaves the northern shore of Albert N'yanza under the well-known name of the White Nile. The grassy plains of Usongoro were now traversed.

THE VICTORIA NYANZA.

This country bounds the southern N'yanza on its northern and north-western sides. Stanley gave the name of Albert Edward N'yanza to the southern lake in honour of the Prince of Wales. At its northern end the salt lakes of Katwe were discovered. These lakes supply the surrounding tribes with salt, the possessor reaping a considerable revenue from it. A straight course was now taken to the southern shores of Victoria N'yanza, passing through the districts of Aukori, Karagwe, and Uhalya. It is a remarkable fact that under the equatorial sun of Aukori the expedition wilted under the cold winds which beswept it. In the month of July 141 natives were lost through fevers and exposure. The southern shores of Victoria N'yanza were reached in August and a camp formed at Kizinja, where another letter was written and sent home. The outline of Victoria N'yanza was generally believed to be pretty well known, but even here Stanley made quite an unexpected discovery. He found that the lake exteaded towards the south-west in the shape of a huge bay or gulf—the entrance being masked with islands—thus bringing the shores Victoria N'yanza and Lake Tanganyika within 155 miles of each other. In this country the expedition experienced four days continuous fighting. The march to the coast from Usakuma, a district to the south of Lake Victoria, seems to have been uneventful and on November 12th they reached Mpwapwa in German territory. On November 29th the expedition was met at Msua by a company of Europeans and natives under the leadership of Baron Gravenreath. They brought tea, coffee, tobacco, wine and other supplies and extended to the hardy explorers the congratulations of the civilised world. Bagamayo on the coast was reached on December 4th 1899.

In 1890 Sir H. M. Stanley, married Miss Dorothy Tennant. He was created G. C. B. in 1899. He has written the following works:—"Congo and its Free State;" "Coomassie and Maglala" "How I found Livingstone;" "In Darkest Africa;" "Through the Dark Continent;" and "Through South Africa."

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY

MR. HOOLEY ARRESTED.

Charged with Conspiracy to Defraud

A SHARE TRANSACTION.

LOND ON, MAY 10.

Mr. Hooley has been arrested charged with conspiracy to defraud.

The magistrate has consented to bail of six thousand pounds each for Mr. Hooley, the Company promoter, and Mr. Lawson who was subsequently arrested. Both are primarily charged with attempting to defraud Mr. Alfred Paine in connection with a share transaction.

THE NEW MARKET STAKES.

LONDON, MAY 11.

The following is the result of the race for the New Market Stakes:—

Henry I	1
John O'Gaunt	2
St. Amant	3

CRICKET NEWS.

Lancashire has beaten Leicestershire by an innings and 64 runs.

Surrey has beaten Hampshire by 253 runs.

THE TIBET EXPEDITION.

The "Times" in an article on Tibet says, we must go to Lhassa and make our treaty there and trusts the Government will recognise this is inevitable with the least possible delay.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

THE FIGHTING AT KAROLA.

KANGUNA (TIBET), MAY 11.

Our casualties at Karo'a on the 6th were Captain Bethune and four sepoys killed, and fourteen wounded, one since dead.

The Mounted Infantry pursued the Tibetans twelve miles, killing many. They found a second camp on the road to Nangatse. This was burned.

The Tibetan loss is about 250 killed, and many wounded. Several prisoners were taken, including seven monks, one from the large monastery of Samding.

Colonel Brander's force returned to Gyantse today without molestation.

The maxims fired on Jong during the afternoon but the fire was not returned: at dusk, however, the Tibetans opened fire from large jingals, which can reach the camp. One Gurkha was hit on the 5th, and one follower was hit on the 8th. Both have since died.

ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST.

MR. HAWKINS COMMITTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, MAY 11.

Before Mr. Moore, District Magistrate to-day, the trial of Bernard Hawkins, late agent of the Commercial Bank at Bangalore on charges of criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 10,000 and two cheques of £350 at the instance of Mr. Lindley was resumed, when two more witnesses were examined for the prosecution. No witnesses were examined for the defence and the counsel for the accused pleaded that the case was a civil one.

The following evidence was recorded:—

Mr. C. B. Oakley said:—I am the managing director and secretary of the Indian Cycle and General Engineering Company. It is very difficult to say now what Mr. Hawkins is in that Company, he was the vendor of the English Company which was sold by him to the Indian Company; he has not ceased his position as vendor he does not hold any vendor's shares; there were certain technicalities in the way of his becoming a vendor, it will take me half an hour to describe those technicalities, they relate to legal documents which are in the course of completion and are not imaginary. I first met Mr. Hawkins in 1893 at Calicut. I gave him a cheque on Parr's Bank on the 22nd of February. I cannot say if I dated that cheque. I gave it to him for realisation, because he was in my Company. I gave it to him in his private capacity as I had often done before; he was my banker and that cheque had nothing whatever to do with the Cycle Company. I can't say on my oath that some days after he got ill, I don't know that he suspended payment, I knew he wanted time to pay his creditors during his illness, his wife went away to England. I believe I do know Mr. Lindley; I showed him my cheque book and counterfoils to convince him that I had £330 in Parr's Bank; I did not tell him that I had £350, because I hadn't, but I expected more. Mr. Lindley had a conversation with me about this cheque; he told me he had bought this cheque from Mr. Hawkins and had given him in exchange one of his own, I think that was all he said; he had done it as a favour; he did not say he was an idiot for doing so; he spoke to me about the Rs. 10,000; he said he had given a cheque for that amount to Mr. Hawkins to purchase Government paper, the paper was not yet due and he said he had got a receipt for it. I sent word to him that my bankers had wired to me to say they had received my cheque that it was uncovered and that I had asked my bankers to dishonor it when it was presented. I have gone bail for Mr. Hawkins] in this case.

Mr. Bartels deposed:—I arrested Mr. Hawkins in mufti on the Saturday the warrant was given to me. I took Mr. Wade with me. Mr. Hawkins first sent out his nurse to say I could not see him, he wanted to know what the procedure was and I also showed him the search warrant; he told me to take all the papers about the rooms. I got them all together and sealed them up in a room for the night leaving a guard on the spot. We had a lengthy conversation. He said, he would surrender at once as he had fully expected the warrant. I went again the next morning as I had to make a further search; this time I was in uniform and brought away all the books and papers. Mr. Hawkins subsequently wrote to me to say he would be much obliged if I could see him for a few minutes, he wanted my opinion as to whether he might burn up a lot of old papers in his office; I said this would be objectionable; he then said he would put these papers into a dealwood case and nail it down. We then had further conversation touching on the case as one man would have with another. He said, that as I would be prosecuting the case I should not press matters. I have seen Mr. Hawkins before at Negapatam.

This closed the case for the prosecution. Mr. Lawrence therefore summed up, separating the case into three transactions. He said one of these £350 cheques was not exchanged for the other. As his Worship knew, when telegrams are sent, the sender's name is signalled but not the name of the signatory of the massage, so that Mr. Hawkins was bound to have known that the telegrams which he admitted having sent as from Mr. Lindley would have been received as from Mr. Lindley. Mr. Hawkins, counsel added, was also liable under the Telegraph Act, section 29 of which provided a penalty of three years and a fine or both for the offence of sending a false telegram. The section in question was a bald one which did not contemplate dishonest motive or intention and things like that; even if a person sends a message in another person's name in a perfectly honest manner he or she would be liable to the same penalty. It would be for the High Court and a jury now to determine whether Mr. Hawkins can justify his action in having despatched those telegrams. A prima facie case had been made out and it was for his Worship to commit the accused for trial, leaving the appreciation of the points involved to the High Court. Under 11, Bombay, Counsel urged that his charge against Mr. Hawkins was criminal breach of trust in respect of the proceeds of the cheque for Rs. 10,000 and under section 29 of the Telegraph Act with sending false telegrams.

The Court then framed a charge against the accused that on or about the 3rd of March Mr. Hawkins did receive Rs. 10,000 from Mr. Lindley by a cheque which he placed to his credit at his bank and did dishonestly misappropriate the same to his own use.

Mr. Bernard Hawkins said:—It was on or about 3rd March Mr. Lindley gave me Rs. 10,000 in payment of Government paper to be delivered to him between 44 and 51 days' time at the rate of 94, the purchase price then being £64 and 95 in London; the bargain was entered into between Mr. Lindley and myself and I gave him a receipt setting forth the terms; the transaction had nothing whatever to do with the Commercial Bank of India and the receipt was not signed as agent of that bank at the time he gave me the cheque; he had not the funds in Madras to meet it, but he explained to me that he had given instructions to his bankers in Calcutta to realise certain deposits. I took the cheque to the National Bank, Madras, on the second or third day after they telegraphed to Calcutta and the cheque was paid. I produced my pass book on the Bangalore Bank which shows the date March 2, when I paid it in. If I intended purchasing this paper from London I would have had to purchase it on the 26th, if I decided to pay 1 per cent. higher and purchase it in India I should have had to buy it on the 25th April in order to deliver it on the due date. On the 21st of March I was suddenly incapacitated and was practically unable to attend to any business for about three weeks. On the 12th of April Mr. Lindley wrote me asking me to buy him another lot for Rs. 20,000 and I saw him about the 18th and told him that I could not transact any further business as I was closing up in Bangalore. I told him that I had been unable to carry out the previous contract and that I would look into the matter as soon as I could; it was on the 27th March that I had to send order to my office to make no further payments; that is the statement so far as the sum of Rs. 10,000 is concerned, this money was paid into my current account and various demands were met from that account. There was a rumour in Bangalore that I was leaving the station with the result that very heavy demands were made on me, then this suit was filed against me with the result that my losses during the past month have exceeded £7,000.

Asked by the Court if he wanted to say any thing about the telegrams, the accused said:—On the 23rd February Mr. Lindley was in my office and in the course of conversation I offered him a cheque for £350 on Parr's Bank, I worked out the rate of exchange and gave him a memo of the amount; he asked what security he had for the cheque being met and I told him to write to his bankers to cable to him if the cheque was not met and it would minimise expense if he would use my cable address; he wrote to his bankers accordingly which letter he showed to me. I did not want funds in London myself at that time or I should have kept the cheque for myself; later in the day, he informed me that he had not sufficient funds in Madras, but that he would give me a cheque on London which I accepted, and I paid him the difference between the Bangalore and Madras rates of exchange, namely Rs. 6-9-0. When I went to Madras I omitted to take Mr. Lindley's cheque with me, and when he called at my office on my return I showed him his own cheque and asked him; if he had forwarded the cheque that I had given him, on receiving his reply that he had forwarded the cheque I asked him to cable at my expense to hold over presentation for a week until his cheque was forwarded; the one cheque was in exchange for the other. He did not give me the cheque to buy Government paper or anything of the sort, he replied that he had instructed his bankers to cable to me in the event of the cheque not being paid and I had a cablegram, and accordingly on the 14th March I cabled to the National Bank to hold the remittance over and in order that there should not be a delay of more than a week, I cabled to them on the 21st again and told them to realize.

His Worship passed the following order:—The accused, Mr. Bernard Hawkins, a European British subject, agent to the Commercial Bank of India in Bangalore, is charged by Mr. Lindley, a pensioner, with having committed criminal breach of trust in respect of certain money entrusted to him for the purchase of Government 3 1-2 per cent paper; it has been clearly made out for the prosecution that Mr. Lindley paid to the accused a cheque for Rs. 10,000 for the purpose of buying Government paper within a certain fixed time, that accused cashed the cheque and has not purchased the paper, that the accused when asked about it was not able to produce the paper or presumably to return the money; the accused admits all this and says that after 21st March he was physically incapable of transacting business and that owing to various demands made on his account he has lost £7,000 during the last month and is not in a position to refund the money, that the accused has failed to fulfil a trust is clearly made out. I have to decide whether or not in my opinion he acted dishonestly; his illness would, of course, be no explanation for failing to refund the money. As to the various calls on his private account, they may or may not have been anticipated, at any rate the accused must surely have had some idea of his financial position. His own statement shows that that position certainly did not justify him in gambling with Mr. Lindley's money in the hope of being able to fulfil the trust in time, even supposing (which I very much doubt) that he was justified in so gambling, it seems quite clear that he obtained Rs. 10,000 from Mr. Lindley on a definite agreement to purchase Government paper for Mr. Lindley within 44 or 50 days, and that he has appropriated the money by placing it to his own credit without making any effort to fulfil the trust as explained above. It has been made out to my satisfaction, in the absence of evidence to the contrary that he acted dishonestly. I, therefore, decide to commit him for trial by the High Court on the charge of an offence under section 405 C. P. C. There was another charge with reference to a cheque for Rs. 350, and evidence was given of two telegrams sent by accused in Mr. Lindley's name in that connection. The charges were enquired into together, as they were supposed to represent two acts of breach of trust committed within the space of one year. With regard to the £350 and the two telegrams, I am not of opinion that a prima facie case of a criminal offence has been made out. I am of opinion that the offence charged in connection with the Rs. 10,000 is a very serious one and should, if proved be punished with a greater penalty than I am able to inflict. I therefore, commit the accused to undergo his trial by the High Court on a charge of criminal breach of trust in connection with the sum of Rs. 10,000 abovementioned.

The accused was then removed in custody to the Central Jail. His Worship said that bail aws now a matter for application to the High Court of Madra.

ALLEGED ATTEMPTED MURDER OF A DHOBI.

ACCUSED ACQUITTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 13

Robert Stuart who was charged with the attempted murder of Tulsi, a dhoby, at Jha Jha was acquitted yesterday.

THE SUIT AGAINST A CLERGYMAN.

In the Pierpont and Miconachy case now being tried at Burdwan Mr. Nalinaksha Basu, the plaintiff's pleader having refused to appear for plaintiff owing to alleged insults from Mr. Jacob, the defendant's counsel, an application was made for a two weeks' adjournment to enable the plaintiff to engage another pleader, but the Court rejected the application

A BREACH OF PROMISE CASE.

CALCUTTA, MAY. 11.

A warrant was issued to-day by the Chief Presidency Magistrate for the arrest of a European named William Stephen Kapper, late Footpath Inspector of the Calcutta Municipality, for cheating a Mr. Gill of Bentinck Street of 300 rupees on a promise to marry Gill's daughter.

LORD AMPTHILL GIVES AN ETON DINNER.

SIMLA, MAY 11.

H. E. Lord Ampthill, the Viceroy, gives an Eton dinner here to which all old Etonians are invited on the 4th June.

A CAMPAIGN AGAINST LOCUSTS.

Operations for the destruction of locusts in the Ratnagiri district have been sanctioned by the Government, Rs. 200 for every taluka, and Rs. 100 for every petha, also a prize of one and half annas for every seer of locusts alive or dead. A scheme will now be introduced in the Deccan and other centres where locusts trouble exists.

To-day again another big swarm of locusts passed through Poona and the cultivators are very gloomy and anxious about their future crop prospects, as the monsoon is now approaching.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SIMLA, MAY 7.

An exchange of battalions has been sanctioned between Captains Pollock-Morris and Innes, Royal Highlanders.

Major Dunn, assistant Judge Advocate General, Allahabad district, officiates as deputy Judge Advocate General, Punjab Command vice Major Acton on leave.

Lieutenant Simpson, 4th Rajputs, is appointed to the South Waziristan Militia.

Major C. M. Cartwright, 36th, Jacob's House has been selected for the appointment of Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Deesa District.

Captain H. R. Hopwood, 33rd Cavalry, will succeed Captain J. Gwynn Griffith as Attache at the Bombay Command Head-Quarters when the latter vacates at the end of May.

Lieutenant S. P. Musson, 14th Mahrattas, has been nominated for appointment to the Supply and Transport Corps.

THE Sipi fair which is an annual event at Simla is postponed owing to the illness of the Rana of the Native State concerned.

Lieut-General Sir Archibald Hunter will arrive in Bombay by the passenger train this afternoon and will leave again for Mahableshwar to-night.

THE MOTOR CAR IN INDIA.

SOME NEW CARS AND MOTOR CYCLES.

III.

The models which we mentioned in our previous articles on this subject by no means exhaust the list of automobiles which may be obtained from dealers on this side of India. We have chosen them first because they are probably more familiar in the streets of Bombay than some new types which to supply the increasing demand are now being introduced. As will be observed from the descriptions we intend to give now, the petrol car is practically the only type which is used in this city. The steam car for merely run-about purposes does not seem to find favour. The waiting which is necessitated by the process of getting up steam is annoying to a motorist who can only pursue his hobby in the streets of a city. Again the attention that is necessary to a car of this type involves operations which leave the amateur mechanician in a state that is not over clean. Indeed a steam car of a really luxurious type such as a Gardiner Serpollet involves the services of an expert chauffeur. At first glance an electric car is the ideal pattern. There is no smell of petrol—though by the way that objection is not quoted so often as it used to be—there is absolute silence in running, and there is not the slightest fear of explosion, an anxiety which to the timid is multiplied ten thousand-fold and becomes a real and ever present bugbear, especially in the case of the lady motorist. Few electric cars have been imported into Western India. When the motor car fever first caught on, an electric car of superb finish and American design was imported for the use of a native chief of Hyderabad We believe that it has done good service, but the fact is except in an extremely up-to-date establishment (such as that of the potentate referred to) where a dynamo is kept upon the premises at the present moment, this class of automobile is more or less of a worry and anxiety. The recharging of batteries constitutes a continual worry and all the other acknowledged advantages of this description of car are overwhelmed by it. Until recently a beautiful car was to be seen in the streets of Bombay and it was really all that the admirers of the electric car claimed for it,—noiseless, easy to drive, and even speedy though we do not know what its capabilities for hill climbing were. But until greater facilities exist for recharging, the electric is hardly the car for the ordinary individual. The only car so far as we know in the possession of a private individual in this city of this type is now on the shelf owing to this very difficulty of recharging. The steam car has its advantages—it is an excellent hill climber and indeed a model car for touring purposes—the electric car has signal advantages in some ways,—but without the least doubt at the present time the petrol car is the type for Western India, and now that the fuel difficulty is so nearly at an end, its advantages altogether outweigh its drawbacks.

With this apology for the dealer who so prominently puts the petrol car before the public, it will perhaps not be out of place to describe a few of the types which are promised for the coming season. Messrs. J. A. Kirkbride and Co. are introducing very shortly the Alldays Traveller Voiturette, a natty little car which should suit the pocket of the purchaser as well as his fastidious eye. The car is of 5 h. p. and generates a speed which is extremely good for the size of the engine. Mr. Kirkbride's object in introducing the car is to supply the demand for a small vehicle capable of getting in and about the crowded streets of the bazaar without mishap and without the stoppages which are usually necessary with a larger car. It is wheel driven, a point which some people will probably appreciate, and the control is also in connection with the wheel and simple to understand. In design the car is tasteful. It is intended for two or three passengers. In case it were used by three people, two would sit behind, and one in front, the driver occupying the near seat. The back seat is elevated and is wider than that in front so that the vision of the driver is not obscured. Those who remember the trials in which the Alldays motor cycle recently competed will readily grant the efficacy of the engines which the Alldays Co. turn out. A top speed of 25 miles an hour is possible and what will be appreciated just as much by those who have tried motoring in Bombay, the speed can be reduced at will to a walking pace. With hood attached, the car has a substantial look. It should attract many patrons in this city, The Alldays cycle is well known in Bombay, and its reliability has been assured by the public trials which were recently made on the maidan. It is fitted with the well known 2 h. p. Minerva engine, this being attached to the bottom tube of the cycle. It has less of the cumbrous appearance generally associated with motor cycles. Mr Kirkbride also imports the well known Quadrant cycles. This motor has the non-stop certificate in connection with the run from Glasgow to London, a distance of 402 1-2 miles, and it made the official record in a run from John O'Groats' to Land's End, Other records and trophies are held by the makers, and naturally the machine has already found considerable favour in this city. The engine is in every way satisfactory; a surface carburetter is used, and a belt drive. Some of the principal novelties for the present season are the spring fork, and the tri-car, which transforms the motor cycle into a tricycle of unusual appearance, but makes it possible to carry two passengers. Another improvement which has recently been effected in the quandrant motor tricycle is an arrangement to prevent slipping.

Another importer who has done a good deal to popularise motoring in this city is Mr. T. Zuberbuhler, This gentleman will shortly have at his disposal a car of French make the "Minerva," the specifications of which show that it is very well adapted for work in this country. It is of excellent design, and of reasonable price. Mr. Zuberbuhler has had considerable experience in the importation of motor cycles and one of the few German machines to be seen in this City has been brought out by him. This is the "Neckar sulmer motorrad" a machine which has many good points and which should sell freely Another cycle, which is absolutely replete with improvements, and is indeed one of the most attractive machines we have seen, is that produced by the Werner Motors, Limited, of London. The 1904 models are of 2½ and 3 h. p. The latest addition is an expanding flange in the engine pulley which enables the belt to slip on a free running ring. This is a big advantage for city riding, for it enables the rider to proceed at will in a crowded street without stopping the engine. As a matter of fact, the big fault of the average motor cycle is that it is too fast for a crowded street. Another good point about the latest Werner is in connection with the bracket spindle. This is divided so that both cranks can hang downwards together, giving an admirable free wheeling position. To bring the pedal back to its normal position, it is only necessary to release the left pedal. The operation of this device is therefore simplicity itself. Many other points about this cycle should place it on high favour amongst motor cyclists.

A variety of other cars are now being introduced into Bombay. At the show rooms of the American London and Eastern Trading Company we have inspected cars and cycles by Deschamp, Peugot, Pick, and Mills and Fulford, and the company also import the De Dion, and the Milwawkee steam car. Mr. Thanawalla of Kalbadevi has a speciality which has attracted much notice—the Oriental Buckboard, a little car which is composed of a small petrol motor engine hung on to the rear axle of a lightly built vehicle. The same importer brings

out a variety of French cars. It should not be forgotten that a motor car which is extremely popular at home and which will probably have a considerable vogue in India as time goes on—the Humber—is also imported by the Bombay Cycle Agency. There is indeed no limit now to the choice of the purchaser, and as the old adage relating to the buying of a pig in a poke possesses a great amount of truth where the motor car is concerned, we think it is preferable to buy in India where an exhaustive trial may be secured rather than personally import a car the specifications of which are only vaguely known, and the advantages of which are a question of mere advertisement.

PNEUMATIC TYRES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—We are reading with much interest the very able articles you are publishing on "The motor car in India" and whilst we do not wish in any way to use your correspondence columns for advertising purposes, we feel sure you will allow us to endorse the remarks of the writer of the article relating to the question of pneumatic tyres, and perhaps you will permit us to state that our tyres are manufactured under a new patented process which effectively prevents the rubber tread peeling from the foundation or fabric.—Yours, &c,

CHAS. E. RACKHAM.
For The Dunlop Pneumatic Tyre Co., Ltd.

THE SQUABBLE AT BANDORA.

IN the Magistrate's Court at Bandora on Tuesday afternoon, Mr. D. B. Binning, counsel for the prosecution in the case in which Mr. C. E. Durnford, Assistant Secretary to the Agent, B. B. and C. I. Railway, charges Mr. Sorab Vicaji and his brother, Mr. Vicaji Framjee Vicaji with doing a rash and negligent act and thereby endangering human life, addressed the Magistrate on the evidence.

He said that he could not agree with counsel for the defence when the latter called this a trumpery affair. On the contrary it was of great importance to the public and affected a very large number of people. For the prosecution they had the evidence of Messrs. Durnford and Pechey and two other gentlemen, who it was impossible to believe would come into Court and commit deliberate perjury. If they swore that the two accused stopped the trap and thus interrupted traffic and caused obstruction and danger, their evidence proved lawlessness of the grossest kind. The Court had before it the evidence of Messrs. Durnford, Pechey, Romail, Ulinger and the syce, and on the other side the unsupported and interested evidence of Mrs. Vicaji Mr. Pechey did not get up this case with Mr. Durnford. Mr. Romail had not spoken to Messrs. Pechey and Durnford before this incident. They were strangers and the same may be said about Mr. Ulinger. Regarding the criticism on Mr. Durnford's evidence counsel said that that gentleman on the day he gave his evidence had no counsel to protect him. Probably he did not understand Mr. Ghamat, or there was a good deal of misunderstanding on both sides. This prosecution was not a counter-blast to the accused's solicitors letter. That letter alleged that Mr. Pechey was driving furiously and recklessly and thereby put the first accused and his wife in danger of their lives. It referred also to the words used by Mr. Pechey. All that Mr. Pechey said in reply was that he was sorry for calling accused No. 1 a fool. He admitted nothing else. Mr. Durnford and Mr. Pechey were two different persons. Mr. Durnford was not responsible for Mr. Pechey calling accused No. 1 a fool. With regard to the fact of Mr. Durnford not reporting the incident of the 25th April at once to the police he had explained that he did not understand the language and did not therefore complain there and then, but he took the earliest opportunity to do so. Assuming that Mr. Durnford was driving furiously and that Mr. Pechey did call the first accused a fool, did that give the accused the right in law to seize the pony, not knowing whether it was quiet or otherwise, and regardless of consequences? A mere insult was not an offence which was cognizable by the police, and yet these two young Parsis did what even the police would not dare to do. Admitting that Mr. Durnford drove recklessly and that Mr. Pechey did call No. 1 a fool it was no excuse for arresting the pony although these facts may constitute mitigating circumstances. Now, with regard to the danger of this act: It was a practice nightly for a number of gharries to drive up Pali Hill in a row. It was not right to conclude that all horses were quiet; there were horses and horses. To arrest a young, valuable and nervous pony, driven in a light cart, was a dangerous act. It did not matter what occurred; it was the possible result that had to be considered. Counsel said that the act was dangerous to life as there was no saying what would have happened had the pony reared back into the ditch. The evidence was preponderatingly in favour of the prosecution whose witnesses on oath said the pony was driven in a proper manner at a trot. On the other side they had in contradiction the evidence of Mrs. Vicaji, who was more interested in her husband's affairs than the prosecution witnesses were in Mr. Durnford. Mr. Durnford drove his trap quickly, no doubt, but there was nothing in law to prevent it and nothing in the evidence to show that he had driven furiously. Mr. Ghamat said the accused were right in resenting the insult. That was at the bottom of the whole affair. It was more likely that being very incensed the accused lost their tempers and rushed after Mr. Durnford. Calling accused No. 1 a fool was ill-advised and Mr. Pechey apologised for it, but the accused's conduct was entitled to the epithet of foolishness. What right had accused No. 1 to seize the cart and demand Mr. Pechey's and Mr. Durnford's name? Mr. Ghamat said a policeman would have done it. A policeman was in a totally different position; he would be quite different if private individuals had this powers. He was specially endowed with powers which were not given to the general public, and yet the learned counsel questioned whether even a policeman would be justified in placing occupants of the cart and subsequent carts in a position of danger.

The Court said that judgment would be delivered on Monday, the 16th instant.

HERBERT SPENCER.

(Concluded from page 4.)

EFFORT AND ACHIEVEMENT.

Undaunted by the fact that fourteen years elapsed before the first small edition of "Social Statics" was sold and undeterred by narrow means, and by a breakdown which had wholly disabled him for eighteen months, and thereafter limited his working power to three hours a day, he launched in 1860 the prospectus of his Theory of Evolution, the last volume of which was published in 1896. The rough draft of the scheme was prepared in January 1858, six months before Darwin and Wallace's famous paper on the courses of mutability of species was read at the Linnean Society. Spencer, traversing the whole boundless region of space in mind and spirit,' aimed at the co-ordination of all phenomena under one law or process; and by the combination of scientific method with imaginative insight, accomplished what seemed too gigantic a task for the life of one man.

As we take a rapid survey of the scheme, its vastness impresses us as does some mighty triumph in strength and symmetry designed by a master engineer. There are defects of detail, but they in no wise impair the stability of the main structure. Spencer's theories of the functions of the State, which he would limit to the protection of life and property and to the administration of justice, have been discarded; Socialism, encouraged by politicians of varying shades, will have none of them, while a too rampant militarism and a too merciless industrialism are, let us hope but for a time, reactionary forces against the humanness and gentleness that inform the philosophy of Spencer from "Social Statics" to the "Principles of Ethics." Recognising more than in his early years the part played by forms of belief in the spiritual evolution of the race, he tells us, at the close of these volumes, that he "looks calmly" on dogmas to which he had in bygone days "pronounced aversion," convinced that—in course of time we shall reach a stage in which, recognising the mystery of things as inscrutable, religious organisations will be devoted to ethical culture.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off use The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case grey or white hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most Restorers. It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for The Mexican Hair Renewer. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 23, Farringdon Road, London, England.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE vs. CATHEDRAL OLD BOYS "B" TEAM.

IN the first round of the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament on the Cooperage last evening a match was played between the Grant Medical College and the Cathedral Old Boys "B" team. From first to last the game was exceedingly one-sided, and the Old Boys seldom were able to emerge from their "25." Early in the game a clever pass from the extreme left gave the inside right of the Medicals the ball and Fido promptly put it into the net. Another shot from the same man was saved cleverly, and from the corner that resulted, the Medicals had another chance but the ball was put outside. The Medicals continued to press. Their inside left nearly put on another goal and the inside right sent in a hot one which struck the upright. Momentarily the Medicals were driven back but their halves had full command of the game and the ball being sent forward by their centre half, Fido shot another goal after quarter of an hour's play. After some pretty passing on the left wing the Medicals were more got within shooting distance and a stinger sent in by their centre just went wide. Off side raised a further effort, and at length the Old Boys forward line got going. The ball went right along their forward line and a capital opportunity presented itself to their centre forward off side however brought the run to nothing. The Medicals then assumed the offensive once more and a third goal was notched just as the whistle blew for half time, but it was not counted, the referee ruling that it was scored after he blew the whistle. At half time then, the score was two goals to nil in favour of the Medicals.

The second half proved to be a rout for the Old Boys. Straight from the knock-off the Medicals got down, and their inside left, breaking through the defence, put the ball into the net. Fido had another shot a few moments later and further augmented the score, and the same player put the ball into the net for the fifth time, after a momentary rush by the Old Boys' front line. Three more goals were scored before the game was brought to a close, and at the finish the score sheet read:—

Grant Medical College ...	8 goals
Cathedral Old Boys (B) ...	Nil

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE weekly meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee was held yesterday under the presidency of the Hon. Mr. Vithaldas Damoder Thackersey. There were also present—Lieutenant-Colonel Dimmock, Messrs. A. G. Gell, J. Macdonald, Sassoon J. David, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Dr. A. G. Viegas, Dr. K. E. Dadachanjee, Dr. Dinshaw B. Master, Dr. N. N. Katrak, Mr. J. Baptista, and Mr. Jafferbhai Rahimtula. Mr. Harvey, the Municipal Commissioner, and Mr. M. N. Wadia, the secretary, were also present.

MUNICIPAL QUARTERS FOR B. WARD HALALKHORES.

The Committee considered the following letter from the Commissioner:—"With reference to the resolution of the Corporation, of 15th June 1903, sanctioning the construction of Municipal quarters for the B Ward halalkhores at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,11,000, I have the honour to forward herewith an estimate amounting to Rs. 1,23,300, being the cost of constructing the quarters, including the cost of land and another amounting to Rs. 2,410, being the cost of providing hoppers with drainage arrangements outside the verandah for throwing waste water. The area of plot A is about 2,313 square yards and the Executive Engineer estimates its value at 23,130, including the three buildings standing thereon which are small and in a very poor condition. Plot B, the area of which is 1,207 square yards, being nearer the main road, viz., Mazagon Road, is estimated to cost Rs. 14,484 at Rs. 12 per square yard. The total cost of the land to be acquired is therefore Rs. 37,614. The original intention was to construct chawls with back to back rooms, and for this purpose an area equal to that of plot A was sufficient; but the Health Officer having objected to this, the estimates had to be revised. The present proposal is in accordance with the Health Officer's views, and involves the acquisition of plot B also to avoid excessive density of population on area and to provide more ventilation. The total estimated cost of the proposal, which amounts to Rs. 1,25,710, therefore exceeds the sanctioned grant by Rs. 14,710. I also request the sanction of the Standing Committee and the Corporation to the abovementioned plots of land being acquired at rates not exceeding those estimated by the Executive Engineer. The owner of the ground demands for it a higher rate per square yard than that estimated by the Executive Engineer, and it will therefore be necessary to acquire it under the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act, and I request the sanction of the Standing Committee to my applying to Government to its being so acquired."

On the motion of Sir Bhalchandra it was resolved to forward the Commissioner's letter to the Corporation with the recommendation that the excess of Rs. 14,484 be sanctioned and that the Commissioner be authorised to apply to Government for the acquisition of the land under the Land Acquisition Act.

WATER METERS IN MAHIM OARTS.

The Committee considered a letter addressed to them by forty-two residents of Mahim village, representing the hardship entailed on them by the order for having meters fixed to their lowly and dilapidated dwelling houses, which had been classed as "bunglows" though the oarts in front of them were nothing more than strips of waste and barren soil, with a few cocoanut or toddy trees; and praying, under the circumstances stated, that their tenements be exempted from the operations of the rule.

The matter was referred to a sub-committee for report.

The Committee, after transacting other business, adjourned till Wednesday next.

THEOSOPHY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I read an article on Theosophy in your issue of the 30th ultimo by Mr. Govind Rao Mysore in which some questions were put to the theosophists for a rational and impartial explanation. I am sorry to find that "the idol of a motley crew of followers, enchanted and charmed by her oratory, has not descended to give a reply to these questions" from the Elysian heights of the Mount Kailas either engaged in receiving messages and letters from the Mahatmas of the Himalays, I further ask the theosophists that theosophy is a vision like a mirage, deluding the people. Annie Besant defended theosophy last year in Bombay when she delivered her lecture on "The value of Theosophy in raising India." She argued that just as a rose has a thorn, fire has smoke, so religion has superstition. Any man of common sense can see that the argument is entirely plausible in asmuch as the analogy is not perfect. The relations existing between fire and smoke etc., and religious superstition are not the same. That is clear and the argument is entirely invalid. She says that Theosophy does not make men passive and inactive. It really does so because the young mind is prematurely initiated into metaphysical niceties and philosophical disquisitions and it becomes more mystic, imaginative and dreamy as we see the Hindu mind. Thus by its belief in superstition and fanciful stories and occultism it is deprived of its inborn spirit and loses its moral stamina. It becomes too weak to grasp truth. Central Hindu Benares College is made much of now-a-days. If Annie Besant, has the interest of India at heart why should she found a Hindu College and not for all? This shows that she has some motive in doing so. She knows by her cunning nature that the Hindu mind is a soil fit for the luxuriant growth of the plant of superstition etc. Besides the education ultimately leads young men to become more of dreamy philosophers. I strongly recommend the "Gurakul of Hurdwar" founded by Maharshi Munshiram being an ideal institution because it is practical. Theosophy is really a curse and not a blessing to this chosen land of ours. It is an indirect check upon the industrial growth of India and it has made most men run after false delusions for their life time, thus deviating them from the real path of activity and depriving them of some 10 lacs of rupees which would have otherwise been used in promoting education and in sending out talented young men to Europe, America and Japan to learn the industries.

The opinion in Europe and America as Mahatma Agamya Paramhansa says is entirely against this mischievous society, the nursery of folly and superstition. The word theosophy is held in contempt and we Indians have degraded ourselves in their eyes. Awake, arise or lie for ever fallen.—Yours, etc.,

LALLUBHAI M. BHADELIKER.

Bombay, May 10.

THE SULTAN OF JOHORE'S SONS.

JOHORE AND THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

Mr. J Campbell Kerr, who arrived in Colombo on the 5th instant by the P & O s s "Shanghai" on his way to England, is the Private Secretary of his Highness the Sultan of Johore and is proceeding home on 6 months' leave, having taken his last holiday in 1901. Mr. Campbell, who is accompanied by his wife has, says a Ceylon paper, been given the direct charge and responsibility of three of the Sultan's sons and one of the Prime Minister's who are all being taken to England for a thorough English education. Tunku Ismail is the name of the eldest son and Crown Prince. The names of the second and third are Tunku Abubakar and Tunku Ahamad. Inchi Obne is the son of the Prime Minister and Ungku Suleiman Bin Ukhalid is a cousin of the Sultan. The names of the other three sons of the Sultan are Inchi Ismail. Inchi Abdul Rahman and Inchi Idris. The others in the party include Miss Symonds, the governess, and Miss Johnson who has charge of the three younger sons. Our reporter, in a short conversation with Mr Kerr, learnt that all of them were being sent to have a good English education instead of being allowed to idle their time at home as they did. They all speak very good English, especially the three younger sons.

Asked whether they would be returning to their country after being educated, Mr Kerr said that they would be brought back only if they showed aptitude for something and were good and fit enough to go back. The Crown Prince, of course would have to go back at any rate. Each of them will have to do something and take to some profession like engineering and trade. The Sultan is determined that they should not idly spend their lives, but be engaged at some pursuit.

Who has charge of the Sultan's dominions now?—The Prime Minister Pemangku Rajah as he is styled now, is acting in his stead and is at the head of affairs at Johore. Within the last few months no less than three Ministers left Johore and are now with the Sultan.

Is there much talent in the children, you think?—I think they will turn out very well. This is, of course, a trial trip and the first time they have ever been sent away.

What truth, if any is there about the Sultan giving over his dominions to the British Government?—There is not the slightest chance of it. I am speaking on very good authority.

But there have been many statements here and in England to that effect?—Well all I can say is that the notion has got abroad owing to the Sultan's talk. He is always jesting and saying he is going to do this thing and that thing, but it is all only talk meant in fun. The idea has not been entertained seriously by him for one moment. What has added colour to it, of course, is his having left his dominions on such a long tour; but it will not be so long as expected and his return may be much sooner. As to the idea of his having such intentions I cannot say what his future intentions are, but for years to come there will be no such thing.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. and O. S. N. Co's steamer Persia which is expected to arrive on Saturday from London, with the English mail brings the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Godden Mr J W M	Boyd Miss
Sergeant Mr W	Angelo Mr M O
Sergeant Mrs and child	Robb Miss A
Toulmin Mr and Mrs A H and child	Gunnery Mr W R P
Dawson Col	Dalglish Miss T
Alexander Mrs	Barlow Mr F
Macaulay Miss	McGowan Mr R M
Gregson Mr T S	Bowles Brig-Genl F A
Down Miss	Bowles Mrs
	Bull Mr H M and Mrs

FROM MARSEILLES.

Wilson Mrs	Tileman Mrs
Ryland Mr E C	Turner Capt F
Newton Mr P W	Mumitt Mr J E
Hogg Lt R E T	Bussey Mr
Curry Dr	Peake Mrs
Hughes-Gibb Miss	Gwyther Mr H T
Curry Mrs S H	Lott Mr C
Graham Mrs	Davies Mr J C and Mrs
Luker Mr T	Whittaker Mr W
Evers Mr T G	Edwards Mrs
Marsham Mr W	

FROM BRINDISI.

Tooth Lt D K	Pym Mr D

FROM LONDON TO KARACHI.—Rien Miss

FROM MARSEILLES TO KARACHI.

Burrow Mr R P	Turner Lt-Col G

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, MAY 7.

Wednesday.—The depression over the Punjab is drifting slowly north-eastward into the hills; it is occasioning strong squally winds, much dust, haze and occasional dust storms in the Punjab; but its general effect on the weather is slight. Elsewhere the changes have been generally slight, but they have been in the direction of increasing the pressure differences and the westerly winds over central parts of country, and southerly winds at the head of the Bay are very strong for this time of the year. The temperature has fallen in South India, Tenasserim, Bengal and Kashmir; in all of which areas rain has increased, but has generally risen elsewhere. The heat is excessive over North West and Central India, but is generally less than usual in other divisions, the highest maxima are 119·5 degrees at Jacobabad, 112·9 degrees at Bikaner and Multan, and 112·2 degrees at Manipuri. Rain has fallen in Tenasserim, Assam, Bengal, Kashmir, the Himalayas and South India, the principal falls being 1·58 inches at Chittagong, 1·75 inches at Sanhati, 2·51 inches at Calicut, 1·35 inches at Madura, 1·05 inches at Salem, 1·91 inches at Bangalore. The depression in the northwest will probably exercise little influence on the weather which will remain hot and dusty with equally winds. Hotter weather than usual will also prevail over the central parts of the country, but in southern and northeast India and the Burma Coast the extent and amount of rainfall are increasing.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY, THE 11TH MAY.

SUMMARY.

Pressure continues to decrease everywhere. The barometer is from 11 to 13 below normal in Upper Sind, the Punjab and United Provinces. Gradients are steep.

Winds are variable in direction and the force has been strong to a gale in Cutch and lower Sind and moderate to fresh elsewhere.

Temperature—The maximum is from 6° to 9° in excess at Jacobabad, Lahore, Jhansi and Bhavnagar and the minimum from 7° to 8° in the Punjab and United Provinces and at Nagpur. The maximum varied from 119° at Jacobabad to 87° at Dwarka and Veraval and the minimum from 90° at Jhansi to 65° at Bangalore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast at most places.

Rain.—Heavy rain has fallen at Calicut (2·51), nearly two inches at Bangalore (1·91) and light to moderate showers at Colombo, Coimbatore, Bellary, Trichinopoly, Cochin, Belgaum, Sholapur and Agra.

Weather.—Pressure being abnormally low in Upper Sind the Punjab and United Provinces the weather to the north of latitude 24° is unsettled. Conditions are favourable for strong winds over the north of the country and for local showers in Mysore, on the Malabar Coast and in the southerly portion of the Bombay Presidency. The sea is rough at Colombo.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS,
GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 10th May, 1904.

Means of observations taken at 5 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah. ... inches	29·757
Temperature of the air ... degrees	85·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer ...	78·1
Dew Point ...	75·6
Relative humidity of Air ...	0·735
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10) ...	2·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ... degrees	99·6
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.) ...	80·3
General Directions of wind.* ...	NW, NNW, WNW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours miles* ...	222

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

ON Cape Breton Island large tracts of land containing nickel and copper-ore have been discovered. According to all appearances this will prove to be the largest copper-producing district in the world.

THE German naval manœuvres will commence about the 16th of August. The close of these exercises will coincide with the beginning of the military land manœuvres on the coast near the Bay of Neustadt.

KHANDESH NOTES.

THE hot weather being with us, all who are able have gone to the cooler parts of the District and in Dhulia only one European remains, writes our Khandesh correspondent.

The shooting for this season is now nearly over and a fair amount has been got in the way of tiger and panther; one officer getting three of the latter before breakfast.

Our hopes for cricket and hockey are not so high as they were last year, for we have lost Messrs. Sinclair, Reed and Dudley. Still Dhulia ought to give any team a good game.

The Gymkhana has gone ahead under the management of our energetic Secretary and great things are promised for the future (Badminton courts and a billiard room etc.) A good number of cricket fixtures are being arranged for the rains which should enliven us up and help to pass the five months we are in Dhulia.

The locusts have made their appearance in several parts of the District, but not in such numbers as elsewhere, and as the rains will soon be here there is every hope of exterminating them before they have done much damage.

There have been several transfers lately: Mr. Sinclair to Surat as Assistant Collector of Salt, being replaced by Mr. Smith; Mr. Elliott to be Assistant Sessions Judge at Dhulia and Mr. Lambert Assistant Superintendent Police, Eastern Division, to the Rajputana-Malwa Railway.

THE SEISTAN BOUNDARY COMMISSION.

IT may be remembered that the local troubles which brought about the despatch of Colonel McMahon's Commission to the Perso-Afghan Frontier, arose out of disputes regarding water-rights. The drought which prevailed in Afghanistan in 1902, caused the drying up of the Helmand River in its lower reaches, and the Persian and Afghan cultivators in the swampy regions east of Nasratabad quarrelled fiercely enough over irrigation channels. The Seistanis, finding that no water reached them, alleged that the Afghans had bunded the river higher up and it seemed likely that a good deal of bloodshed would take place if the parties to the dispute were left to themselves. Hence the Boundary Commission was sent from India, the British Government having full power to intervene under the old Treaty. Colonel McMahon and his surveyors have done a great deal to settle the local disputes, but the Helmand has done more for last year it came down in generous flood and now it has inundated the country quite on a large scale. When water is abundant the cultivators on either side of the Frontier lines are most amicably disposed to each other; it is only when drought occurs that they cut each others canals or—throats. It is most desirable that the work of demarcation should be thoroughly done and hence the Commission will now go into summer quarters as they cannot do much while the inundations last. When the floods subside the demarcation can be rounded off and finishing touches given to it. Politically there is no hurry: financially there may be as £5,000 monthly is the cost to Indian revenues. But this is a trifle compared with expenditure in Tibet or even the Aden hinterland.—"Pioneer."

TRAGEDY IN BRITISH NORTH BORNEO.

The following narrative of the massacre in British North Borneo recently reported is published by the "Singapore Free Press":—

We have received from a correspondent in British North Borneo details of a terrible massacre on the west coast of British North Borneo. The facts set forth by our correspondent are:—

On March 31 at 10 p.m. at night a band of 150 rebels from the interior, armed with guns, parangs spears and blowpipes, swept down upon the residency of the little Colony at Kawang Railway station, midway between Jesselton and Paper.

The band divided into two parts, one of a hundred remaining concealed as a reserve on the top of a hill, while the other fifty rushed down on the settlement, butchered the inmates of the Chinese shops, attacked the railway station, smashed the telephone, killed the wife and child of the station-master, the latter saving his life by hiding in a bush. The band of murderers then turned their attention to the poor coolies, most of them Chinese, killing and wounding in savage fashion right and left. The railway driver was their next victim, speedy and terrible end coming to him and his wife. The carnage then became general, males, females and innocent babes were butchered in cold blood—or rather in the lust for blood. The houses and huts in the Kampong were set fire to next in the brutal career of the savages, and when nothing was left but dead bodies and wounded people, ashes and desolation, the sanguinary wretches went their way.

The survivors, one native fireman, the station master with a few of the wounded coolies ran down the line in the direction of Jesselton for their lives.

By putting steam on the construction engine stationed there the terrible news was carried to Jesselton putting all the inhabitants of the place into the greatest consternation.

The total number of killed was twenty. No record is yet available of the number of wounded.

INFLAMMATORY WRITING.

The "Ahluwalia Gazette," a vernacular print of Amritsar, writing on the Universities Act, says that the real aim of the Government is to deprive Indians of higher education, so that they may not claim equality with European officers and adds that Lord Curzon's rule has been a cause of ruin to the British Government. It goes on:—"It is our decided opinion that there is no use now in quill-driving like the Bengalis or in mere talk. When our rulers interfere with our liberties we too should not sit silent. We should unite to demand our rights of the Government and fight manly even if hundreds of maunds of red ink (that is blood) be spent in the combat. We should not hesitate to die as long as our rights are not acquired. We should act on the principle of 'death before honour.' Rise, therefore, inhabitants of the Arya Verta! How long will you tolerate a condition of things which involves a life of servitude. Do what you can to be on the war path and prove that you are brave men. Become brave by the order of Him Who is truly powerful and drive beyond the ocean those who cause trouble in this land."

LORD NORTHCOTE AND A TOWN COUNCIL.

At a meeting of the Bendigo (Australia) City Council a communication was read from Sir John Quick, M.P., conveying to the mayor and councillors warm thanks from the Governor-General for the hearty reception and generous treatment accorded him and Lady Northcote on the occasion of their recent visit to Bendigo. The reading of the letter gave rise to an outburst of feeling on the part of Mayor Curnow, who warmly took exception to the course adopted by Lord Northcote in acknowledging the enthusiastic reception that had been accorded him by council and citizen. He considered the council had been ignored. Several councillors supported the mayor in the attitude he had taken up, and it was decided to return the letter to Sir John Quick with an intimation that the council regretted it could not receive it.

THE German Emperor was to have arrived at Abbazia on the 25th of April, and there have an interview with King Oscar of Sweden. King Charles of Roumania was expected there on the 18th of last month. No apartments were engaged for Emperor William at Abbazia, all such preparations would have proved useless, for the German sovereign intended to remain on board his yacht.

THE historian of the war between Russia and Japan will be interested in the following fact, which is not generally known, says the "North China Herald," but which is very important in its bearing on the charge that the first Japanese torpedo attack on Port Arthur, on the morning of the 9th February, was a treacherous surprise. On the morning of the 8th February, the Admiral in Command at Port Arthur sent for the chief Government pilot and asked if there was any merchant steamer leaving Port Arthur that day. "No," was the reply, "but there is one leaving to-morrow morning." "You must arrange for her to leave this afternoon," said the Admiral; and accordingly at 6-30 p.m. on the 8th, when the Japanese Fleet was still 60 miles off the Norwegian steamer Kamor left the port with 30 Russian refugees, including the families of the Admiral and the chief pilot.

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

There was to be sold at Southeby's on April 23rd a proclamation announcing that £1,000 reward is offered for the arrest of a king. This proclamation, printed by John Field, on September 10, 1651, in his capacity as Printer to the Parliament of England, refers to that malicious and dangerous traytor, Charles II. It begins as follows: "Whereas, Charles Stuart, son to the late tyrant, with divers of the English and Scottish nation have lately in a trayterous and hostile manner, with an army, invaded the nation, which by the blessing of God upon the forces of the Commonwealth have been defeated.

Mr. Lounsbury, in an article in Harper's, quotes some of the best writers of English of every century as making use of the split infinitive, including Macaulay, Browning, and Burns. "Has he tried Shakespeare and Bacon?" says 'The Publisher's Circular, because if one split his infinitives and the other did not, it would be a hard nut for the Baconians.

In connection with the St. Louis Exhibition, a monster meet of American motorists will take place. It is expected that a total of 2,500 cars will join the procession at various points. It will be an imposing sight, but an unpleasantly dusty pilgrimage.—Motoring Illustrated.

A Congregational Golf Club has been formed in Edinburgh, and a writer in Golf Illustrated commenting on the formation of the club, says: I cannot congratulate the Dissenting Church bodies in question on the wisdom or decency of this move. Most people will think that there is quite enough of the sectarian spirit about, and that the golf links is hardly a fitting place for calling attention to your religious persuasions. One of the greatest charms of golf is that in its pursuit men sink and forget the differences which divide them in the other affairs of life, and if a man can't play golf except under the banner of E U.'s or the U.P.'s he should be warned off the links as a public nuisance. We shall be having a Congregational Championship soon with competitors limited to communicants of Dissenting Churches. A nice prospect, truly!"

The superstitious Hampshire villagers are alarmed over the strange behaviour of the local rooks. About this time last year the rooks in the rookery of the Grange, Alesford (Lord Ashburton's country seat), of a sudden and for no apparent reason, deserted their nests, eggs, and home, and have never returned. And now those of the rookery surrounding Candover House, which is about two miles from the Grange, have just followed that bad example which was set them last year by their cousins at the Grange. In both cases the birds had laid, and many pairs must have commenced to "sit."

The average length of ships has increased some 50 or 60 per cent during the last quarter of a century. The 455 feet of the Britannic, of 1874, seem almost insignificant compared with the 702 feet of the latest White Star liner Cedric, and the 700 feet of the projected Cunarders. The 1000-foot vessel will assuredly not be long in coming. Berths are even now being devised to accord with this standard, any entrance locks and graving docks are also being lengthened. A few years back 50 feet was considered an extreme dimension; nowadays this is deemed very moderate.

Pike County, says a Kansas newspaper, glories in the distinction of having the most luxurious crop of whiskers in the United States. The crop adorns the fertile chin of Vol. Tapley, a farmer, and is more than eleven feet in length. When Tapley wants to exhibit his hirsute appendage in all its glory he takes it from his vest, where he commonly keeps it, attaches the loose end of it to the hinge of a door, and then backs off until it becomes taut.

The English sparrow is not helping the entente cordiale in the United States. Says the "New York Tribune":—In the various parts of the United States, east, west, north and south, the feeling against the English sparrow as the deadly enemy of attractive and popular American native birds has been spreading extensively. In this state it is a misdemeanour to feed these destructive nests. They are indefatigable little buccaneers and they have thinned woefully the flocks of our most melodious singers. Retributive justice has laid heavy hands upon them in the extreme rigours of the merciless winter and spring, and they have perished by millions.

The drink bill of the United States for 1903 is, estimated by the American Grocer to be dols 1,451,033,379, which gives an average yearly expenditure per head of the population of dols 22, and a consumption per capita of twenty gallons of alcoholic liquors. In 1880 the consumption per head was only 10·1·2 gallons. Taking all kinds of beverages coffee heads the list, with beer second.

Miss Wolfsbruck, a young American dentist, has just left Monte Carlo with £700 won by an extraordinary stroke of luck. She entered the Casino one day, and in order to be able to say that she had made a wagger she placed a gold piece on a roulette table—just where, she did not know. At that moment a woman friend whom she had not seen for a long time tapped her on the shoulder. She turned round, and started to talk about everything with her friend, forgetting that she was gambling, until a little later some one touched her arm and said, You had better take your money and quit." She looked round and there by her ten-france piece was a great pile of money. She promptly picked up £700, and left Monte Carlo the next day.

Apropos of the deputy trouble at the Queen's Hall Truth recalls that seventy years ago the system was a much more serious anomaly than it is at the present time. Costa, on being appointed conductor at the King's Theatre, found that although the list of the band contained the names of some of the leading musicians of England, yet it was their custom to send their pupils to play, the pupils getting the shilling out of the guinea, and the professors, of course, taking the odd sovereign.

A quaint old advertisement of the year 1754 reads as follows: "March 19, 1754, died in Glamorganshire of mere old age and a gradual decay of nature, at seventeen years and two months, Hopkins Hopkins, the little Welshman, lately shown in London. He never weighed more than seventeen pounds, but for three years past no more than twelve. The parents have still six children left, all of whom no way differ from other children, except one girl of twelve years of age who weighs only eighteen pounds, and bears upon her most of the marks of old age, and in all respects resembles her brother when at that age."

Many years ago when Queen Alexandra visited Ireland, she received on landing the present of a white dove as an emblem of peace a goodwill. On her return to London she bought it a mate, and provided a home for it at Sandringham, where the pair raised a numerous progeny. The present inhabitants of the Queen's dove-house are direct descendants of the original pair they are white, with eyes like pink coral.

The manner in which imports were classified in the olden days was very curious. A writer in "Good Words" this month gives the following short list of articles classed as necessary and superfluous:—necessary:—almonds, balances, curtain-rings, diaper tablecloths, looking glasses, hour-glasses, kettles, plaster of paris, sugar candy, tassels, coals superfluous:—anizes, buttons cabbages, damask tablecloths, gloves, handkerchiefs, knives, purses, spoons, trunks and children's caps.

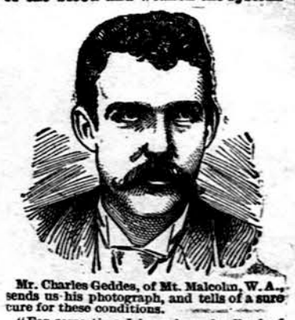
The present popular custom of brides carrying prayer-books instead of bouquets has led to a remarkable development of the trade. Messrs. Eyre and Spottiswoode are making a speciality of white prayer books for weddings. The reason of their being white is, of course, to match the colour of the bride's dress. Some of these books are very elaborate and costly. Mother of pearl bindings are fashionable, while those in silver and ivory, not to mention the less expensive morocco and painted calf, are much in vogue.

THE Chief Commissioner of Assam has published in the "Assam Gazette" an alteration in the Assam Labour and Immigration Act. It deals with the conditions under which an emigrant is to be sent back to his native village, and it makes elaborate provisions for his treatment on the journey. In all cases where a labourer is to be sent back to his country, a record, including a thumb-nail impression, will be kept by an inspector and the embarkation agent at Goalunda or Dhubri. The Emigration Agent will see that the returning coolie is placed in the right train, and if he is not capable of looking after himself, a peon will be deputed to see that he reaches his destination. Every care is to be taken of the comfort and welfare of the repatriated coolies.

The statistical report now being issued by the Siamese Customs Department shows that the value of the foreign trade of the port of Bangkok for the year 1903 was Ticals 12,940,001 less than for the year before. That year (1902), however, was the best on record, and as it showed an advance of no less than 28 million ticals over the previous best, 1903 now takes a comfortable second place, says the Bangkok "Times". It has to be remembered, of course, that the tical has appreciated, and while the value of the 1902 trade (excluding treasure) was £7,135,989, at the price of the tical a year ago, the value of last year's trade at the present Bank rate of exchange is £7,198,849. Altogether the foreign trade of the country must be pronounced to be growing in a most satisfactory manner.

Sure Cure

The debilitating effects of a warm climate and exposure to all kinds of weather are sure to bring on disorders of the blood and weaken the system.



Mr. Charles Geddes, of Mt. Malcolm, W. A., sends us his photograph, and tells of a sure cure for these conditions.

"For some time I have been landlord of the Royal Hotel in the Mt. Margaret gold fields district, eighty miles from the nearest railway. I have sold a great deal of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and it gives the most universal satisfaction. When miners, prospectors, and others become run down by lack of fresh vegetables and fruits, and from exposure to all kinds of weather, their blood becomes very impure and the whole system greatly weakened. But

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

is always a sure cure. I have known miners to send a hundred miles for it, such is their faith in it."

There are many imitation Sarsaparillas. Be sure you get "Ayer's."

Ayer's Pills will greatly aid the action of the Sarsaparilla. They are all vegetable, mild, sugar-coated, and easy to take.

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FREEMAN'S

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WRITERS AND READERS.

It is understood that the advance orders for Herbert Spencer's autobiography have been very large. He could hardly, when he had it set up in type, have foreseen the demand there would be for it. He had even settled upon the pictures of himself and his relatives that were to be included. It only remained to prepare a careful index, to print the book on agreeable paper, and to bind it handsomely.

Mr. Frankfort Moore has just finished a novel, to which he gives the title "The White Causeway." It will, in the first place, appear serially in the "Lady's Realm," beginning next month. Mr. Frankfort Moore is very popular as a serialist—a new word, surely—for we are told that he has had three stories running at the same time. Mr. Barrie, of course, has been as fortunate with plays.

It is a coincidence to find one new book of reminiscences mentioning the author of another, also just out. In his further Notes from a Diary, Sir Mountstuart Grant Duff records a visit to the Duchess of Albany at Claremont in February 1892 and says:—I had never before seen a photograph of Mlle. Vacaresco who has been troubling Israel not a little in these fast days—a handsome person, with an expression of much life and go. There is a picture of Mlle. Vacaresco in her own book, "Kings and Queens I Have Known."

This summer there promises to be quite an unusual supply of sixpenny reprints. An interesting point will be the number of those paper-cover books dealing with serious subjects. In particular the six penny reprint of religious works is rapidly increasing, which shows, for one thing, that readers of cheap books are not by any means all frivolous people. Sixpenny editions of Bishop Westcott's Historic Faith and of Dean Farrar's Eternal Hope are announced for early publication by Messrs. Macmillan. Other reprints of similar works might also be mentioned.

A book having a special interest for the lovers of books is announced by Messrs. Chatto. It is by Mr. George R Sims, and is entitled Among my Autographs. He says:—There are no half-hours in my library so pleasant as those in which I go to the bookshelves that hold my little collections of first or early editions the value of most of them enhanced for me by the autograph of the author which I have been able to insert in the prized volume. Taking these autographs as texts, Mr. Sims writes little papers round them, telling of the books, of their authors, and of his own relationship to both.

A book with colour illustrations, of which Mr. John Lane thinks very well, is about to appear from the Bodley Head. It is A Masque of May Morning, and is written and illustrated by Mr. W. Graham Robertson. Those who take an interest in colour books will no doubt remember his illustrations of one called Old English Songs. The spirit of his new book is the spirit of May, with the earth taking on its summer dress. He makes the flowers sing to each other, as, for example, the primroses:—

Faint with the wonder of birth,
Shaking the sleep from our eyes,
Up from the calm of the earth.
We rise, we rise.

As summer approaches the demand for outdoor books naturally gets brisker. It happens that three books, coming under this description and issued by Messrs. Macmillan, are very much in favour just now. One is Mr. Luca's Sussex in the Highways and Byways series where it promises to take a high place in popularity. Another is Mr. G. W. Beldam's Great Golfers, which has a special appeal to all who follow the ancient and Royal game. The third book is that in which the English Elizabeth, whom we know for her German Garden, describes her adventures in the Island of Rugen on the Baltic coast. Other publishers also find books dealing with outdoor subjects in demand, and the good weather we have been having may have something to do with the fact.

Perhaps no part of England is more interesting for its natural history than the peninsula ending at Land's End. A book on its natural history, written from direct records and observations, will be published by Mr. Murray within the next week or two. It is by Mr. J. C. Tregarthen who says that in pursuit of some of the sports which he describes, badger hunting, for instance, he has visited the wildest and weirdest spots in West Cornwall. He mentions that badgers are still plentiful, and that seals do not diminish in numbers, thanks to the inaccessible caves where they make their homes. Cornwall, without the Atlantic Ocean breaking on its coasts, would not be Cornwall and Mr. Tregarthen has something to say of it in this sense.

Mr. Murray is publishing a book on the Organisation of Agriculture. It is by Mr. Edwin A. Pratt, and it is based on a group of articles which recently appeared in the "Times." Information is given as to the agricultural conditions not only in this country but in France, Germany Italy, Holland, Belgium, Denmark and Finland. Mr Pratt remarks in his introduction:—Whether or not the conclusions at which I have arrived are warranted the reader must say for himself; but in any case the information here brought together from so many different sources, should prove an acceptable contribution to the available sources of knowledge on subject of world-wide and steadily increasing interest.

Mrs. Edith Wharton's new book, which Messrs. Macmillan are publishing will be entitled The Descent of Man and Other Stories. Mr. H. Noel Williams, who is known for several books of French memoirs, has written a novel which Messrs. Harper are to publish. Madame Pompadour is a figure in it. It has the title, The Hand of Leonora. Father Clancy is the name of an Irish novel which Messrs. Duckworth are about to publish. It deals with homely life in Munster, and is free from all controversy. On May 2 Mr. Murray will publish the story by Mr. W. H. Mallock, which appeared serially in the "Monthly Review." The full title of it is, The Veil of the Temple; or From Dark to Twilight.

Mr. Michael Davitt's book on The Fall of Feudalism in Ireland will be issued by Messrs. Harper early in May. Colonel Harvey, the American publisher, has left London on his return to New York. He means to revisit us next spring. Mr. David Nutt is about to publish a new volume of poems by Mr. J. A. Nicklin, whose Verses, published some years ago, were admired by Mr. Henley and other critics. A work by Mr. J. Allanson Picton on The Religion of the Universe is appearing with Messrs. Macmillan. It is reverently inscribed to the memory of Herbert Spencer, the first true reconciler of religion and science. Next month Messrs. Putnam are publishing a book by Mrs. Elizabeth Champney on the Romance of the French Abbays. It will be uniform with her three well-known books on the French Chateaux. The selection of Campbell's poems, which Professor Lewis Campbell's has made for the Golden Treasury Series, will be ready in a week or two.

Current events will give an added attraction to Mr. O. Olufsen's volume of Travels in Vakhan and Garan (Pamirs) which Mr Heinemann will produce next month. The author was the leader of the Danish expedition which visited the Pamirs between the years 1896 and 1899.

C. G. Leland's posthumous work, "The Alternate Sex, is to appear during the present month. The sub-title of the book, The Female Intellect in Man and the Masculine in Woman foreshadows its purport.

Mr. Mortimer Menpes after a visit to St. Petersburg will probably prepare for publication a volume of colour sketches and letterpress dealing with Russia in war time.

Miss Ida Taylor will speedily follow up her Life of Lord Edward Fitzgerald with a volume of briefer biographical sketches, to be published under the title of Revolutionary Types.

Mr. Fisher Unwin will publish very shortly a novel by Miss C. E. Playne, entitled "The Romans of a Lonely Woman. The scene is laid mainly in Algiers and the story tells of the devoted self-sacrifice of one who to outsiders seemed cold and independent of the rest of her kind.

Mr. H. Henry Savage Landor is giving the results of his travels in the Sulu and Philippine Archipelagoes in a volume which he calls The Gems of the East. The journey covered about 10,000 miles, and some 1,400 islands were explored, affording the author personal experiences of the cannibals, head-hunters, and pirates who infest these regions.

THE Countess de Champmoynat, aged 12, who has just appeared at Antwerp, is the talk of Belgium. The critics pronounced her to be an absolute mystery. This extraordinary girl was born in Paris on the 5th March, 1892. At five years of age she had read Moliere and Victor Hugo, and had written several short poems and monologues. At 9 she was made a member of the Societe des Jeunes Gens de Letters and the Societe des Auteurs Dramatiques of Paris, having then written four comedies. She appeared before Queen Victoria just before the latter's death and recited Shakespeare and Byron. The late Queen complimented her most highly. Mounet, Sully, Sarah Bernhardt, and Victorien Sardou have all testified to her remarkable powers as a dramatist and actress, and predict a wonderful future for her. The medical specialists declare that she is a being with the mature mind of a woman of 30 in the body of a child. Her knowledge of life and her powers of observation are those of a grown-up woman.

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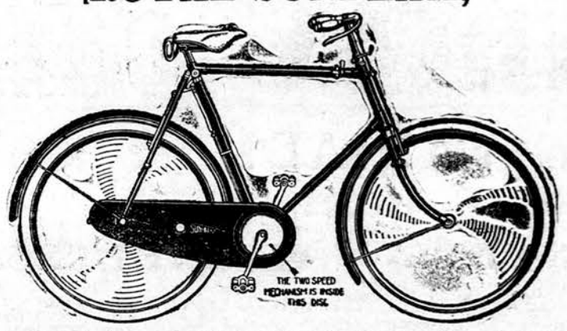

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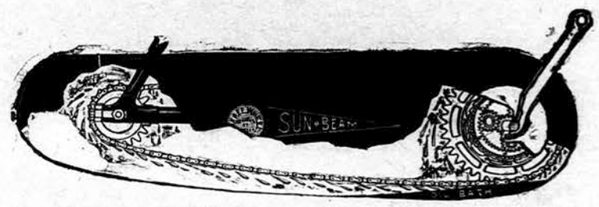

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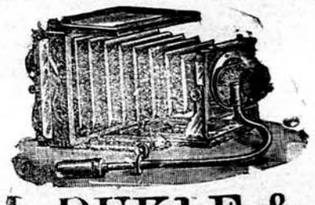

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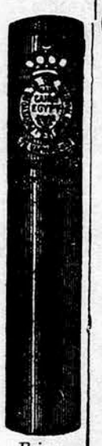

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The HOUSE of COMMONS—AN IRISHMAN'S PROTEST.

TO ENGLISHMEN, SCOTCHMEN, IRISHMEN, and OUR COLONIES

AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien" was applied to him as an Irishman. "On the field of Waterloo," he exclaimed, "the blood of Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowe in the same stream and drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together; in the same trench their bodies were laid; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust; the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers in every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured"? The effect of the speech both inside and outside the House was electrical.

THE MORAL.

I need not be missed if another succeed me;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown.
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
He is only remembered by what he has done."

The misery of Life is immensely increased in these days of Fevers, if you miss such a single precaution as Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills.

Most powerful remedies for Malarious, Intermittent, Bilious Fevers, Influenza and Mild form of Plague.
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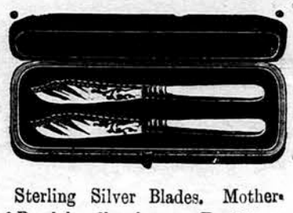

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Best electro Silver Plate on Nickel Silver Ivory handle or Mother-of-Pearl, Rs. 3.

Best Electro Silver Plate on Nickel Silver. Ivory handle, Rs. 2/8.

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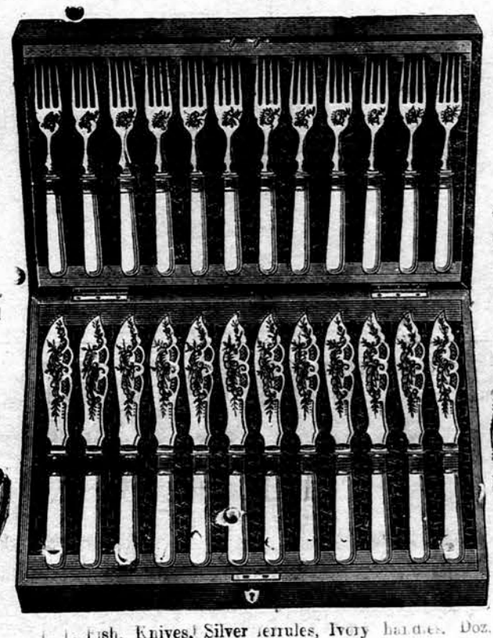

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